The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6225 第六千二百二十五號 光緒丁丑年七月初五日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1877. 禮拜五 英十壹月九號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 7, CLARA, British ship, 937, Chalmers, Penarth 21st June, Coal.—ORDER.

November 8, YESSO, Brit. str., 560, Ashton, Foochow 4th November, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, Tea and General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

November 8, SAMOS, Amer. 3-m. sch., 395, Bryant, Newchwang 24th Oct., Beans.—RUSSELL & Co.

November 8, MOORHEN, British gunboat, Lieutenant-Commander W. Carey, from a cruise.

November 8, GUSTAV & MARIE, Ger. ship, 354, T. Bubrsch, Newchwang 27th Oct., Beans.—WIELER & Co.

November 8, STRATHAIRLY, British steamer, 1,236, Cassap, Nagasaki and Kobe 3rd November, Coals and General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

November 8, ST. IDEUC, French bark, 388, Durand, Newchwang 25th Oct., Beans.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

November 8, HORSA, British ship, 1,127, J. L. Wadley, Liverpool 11th July, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

November 8, NORNA, British steamer, 606, Walker, Swatow 7th November, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

November 8, ROSA BOETTCHER, German bk., Schultze, Newchwang 25th Oct., Beans.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

November 8, LE HUGON, French frigate, M. Galache, Singapore 30th October.

November 8, PRESTO, Brit. bark, 384, Laidman, Chefoo 1st November, General.—MEYER & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 8TH.

Dauphin, French bark, for Haiphong.
Woodville, British bark, for London.
Rosa Boettcher, German bark, for Whampoa.
Oceanic, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Ocean, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

November 8, NIZAM, British str., for Singapore and Bombay, &c.

November 8, MALACCA, British steamer, for Yokohama.

November 8, DARRA, Brit. ship, for Cebu.

November 8, AMBOYO, British steamer, for Shanghai.

November 8, LORD MACAULAY, British str., for Hamburg.

November 8, OCEAN, British str., for Singapore.

November 8, OCEANIC, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—
40 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—
220 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Oceanic*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—
3 Europeans and 147 Chinese.
Per *Ocean*, str., for Singapore:—
287 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Dauphin*, for Haiphong:—
1 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The French frigate *Le Hugon* reports left Singapore on 30th October, and had N.E. monsoon the whole passage.

The German bark *Rosa Boettcher* reports left Newchwang on 25th October, and had fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 7th November, and had fresh N.E. trades and fine weather. Passed two steamers bound North. In port the steamer *Flintshire*.

The American 3-masted schooner *Samos* reports left Newchwang on 24th October. The first three days strong N.W. and N. winds; thence to latitude of Shanghai light Southerly winds and calms; from thence to 27 N. light Northerly winds, then strong S.W. winds for two days, and to port fresh N.E. monsoon.

The British bark *Presto* reports left Chefoo on 1st November, and had fine winds from the S.E. to S.W., then moderate weather to the Saddles. On the 4th heavy rain and N.W. winds, and continual heavy gale with dark, cloudy weather and constant rain, with heavy sea running until off Turnabout on the 6th; since then fine weather and moderate monsoon to port.

The British ship *Clara* reports left Penarth Roads on 21st June. After clearing the Channel calms for ten days. Crossed the Equator on the 28th, in 30 W. and had variable and strong Westerly winds to the Cape. In the Sunda Straits a very strong current. Left a great number of vessels in the Straits. Came up by the Palawan Passage, and got moderate S.W. winds to Mindoro; then 18 days calms on the coast of Luzon; thence to port light N.E. monsoon and fine weather; 138 days out.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 4th November, Amoy on the 6th, and Swatow on the 7th. From Foochow to Amoy fresh monsoon and cloudy weather. From Amoy to Swatow fresh monsoon. From Swatow to Hongkong moderate monsoon; overcast and misty from Single Island. In Foochow, the steamships *Egeria* and *Glaucus*. In Amoy, the steamship *Nelson* and H.M.S. *Magpie*. In Swatow, the steamers *Flintshire* and *Norna*. Passed four steamers between Swatow and Hongkong.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

October— ARRIVALS.
27, Tah-yew, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.
28, China, German schooner, from Swatow.
29, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
November—
1, Ling-feng, Chinese gunboat, from Chefoo.
2, Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.
2, Hailoong, British steamer, from Tamsui.
3, Egeria, German steamer, from Shanghai.
October— DEPARTURES.
28, Europe, British steamer, for Shanghai.
28, Fei-hoo, Chinese gunboat, for Tamsui.
30, Wylo, British bark, for London.
30, Tah-yew, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
31, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
November—
1, C. of Errol, British bark, for Colonies.
2, Hailoong, British steamer, for Amoy.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Pekin (s.)	Shanghai	Sept.	15
Glenfalloch (s.)	Shanghai	Sept.	18
Severn	Manila	Sept.	20
Macgregor (s.)	Foochow	Sept.	23
Patroclus (s.)	Hongkong	Sept.	27
Galatea (s.)	Shanghai	Sept.	27

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
At 11 A.M.
Centre Sliding and Screw Cutting Lathe, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
At noon,
Sundry Goods.

THOS. G. GLOVER.
At 2 P.M.,
Rugs and Carpets.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from This Day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m1488

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM per procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. E. F. ELLWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st June, 1877. [6m867

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at the Ports of TAKOW and TAIWANFOO, Formosa, as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of "JULIUS MANNICH & Co."

JULIUS MANNICH.

Takow, Formosa, 1st October, 1877. [1m1480

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds', Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [8m485

NOTICE.

WE have opened a BRANCH of our Establishment at HAIPHONG, Tonquin.

Mr. L. JUEDELL is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration.

HERTON, EBELL & Co.

Swatow-Hoihow, 1st October, 1877. [3m1508

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [1451

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [6m1623

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE as a PARTNER in my Business, which will henceforth be conducted under the Style of "HUGHES and LEGGE."

W. KERFOOT HUGHES.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [2m1624

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARE and GENERAL BROKER, hitherto conducted in my name, will now be carried on under the Style of COHEN and HEATON, Mr. ALEXANDER MACGLASHAN HEATON having THIS DAY become a PARTNER therein.

CHAS. C. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [2m1625

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES AYTON MANN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by procuration.

GEPP & Co.

Canton, 1st November, 1877. [2m1622

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND ....650,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	Ed. Tobin, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
16] Hongkong, 16th August, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.................£800,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£110,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [904

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [1894

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [74

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [78

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, with Godown underneath; Compradore and Servants' Offices. Also additional Godown accommodation if required. Immediate Possession.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1496

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1877. [788

TO LET,

With Possession 1st September,

HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [tf1181

TO LET.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 3, in POTTINGER STREET, with Out-houses and Garden attached; Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to H. N. COOPER & Co.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1877. [1m1652

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf28

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 9 and 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1877. [30

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 4, WEST TERRACE.

Apply to T. ALGAR,
House and Estate Agent,
N. 9, Hollywood Road.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1495

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE at WEST POINT, known as "Shirley House," now in the occupation of HERBERT COPE, Esq.

Also,

The THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

SPACIOUS GRANITE AND COAL GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road. Stabling.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors,

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1877. [665

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 75,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date	Tls. 725,000

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq.	C. KREBS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq.	C. LUCAS, Esq.

SECRETARIES.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

AGENCIES IN
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1513

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [65

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [67

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [68

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [73

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [69

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 9th November, 1877, at 11 o'clock A.M., at No. 26, GILMAN'S BAZAAR,—

ONE CENTRE SLIDING and SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 1·12 inch, with 14 feet Gap Bed.
ONE SET STOCKS, DIES, and TAPS.
SPRING BALANCE INDICATORS.
WATER GUAGES, COMPLETE.
STEAM WHISTLES, PET COCKS, GUAGE GLASSES, ASSORTED FILES, BOLTS, and NUTS.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1645

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, Praya Central,

THIS DAY,

the 9th November, 1877, at Noon,—

A very Choice Assortment of TASMANIAN OPOSSUM RUGS and MATS.
MORTON'S OILMAN'S STORES, JAMS, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, PICKLES, TART FRUITS, RAISINS, SALT, CHEESE, &c.
WATERLOW'S LETTER and NOTE PAPER, Blue and Cream Laid FOOLSCAP, CHIT NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES to match.
PENKNIVES, Pocket KNIVES, SCISSORS, Pocket BOOKS, Money PURSES, TOY TEA SETS, TOY PLATES and CUPS, CASH BOXES, Shirt STUDS, CLOCKS, LAMPS.
Electro-Plated TEA SETS, Cruet STANDS, SPOONS and FORKS, SALT CELLARS, &c., &c.
WHITE FLANNEL.
Also,
5 DINNER SERVICES.
50 Dozen Brass FURNITURE SPRINGS.
2 Cases GILT PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.
2 Fireproof IRON SAFES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877. [1661

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, the 9th November, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the GODOWNS, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,—

AN INVOICE OF RUGS AND CARPETS.

Now on view.

THOS. G. GLOVER,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1646

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 10th November, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 7, Garden Road, the Residence of Major W. H. BURTON, H.M. Royal Engineers,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—CHINTZ-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM CHAIRS, COUCHES, OTTOMANS, CARD and CENTRE TABLES, MARBLE-TOPPED TABLES, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, RUGS, CURTAINS, SIDEBOARD, WAGONETTE, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SOFA, WARDROBES, Double BEDSTEAD, SPRING MATTRESSES, &c., CHEVAL GLASS, Toilet and other TABLES, WASHSTANDS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, SHANGHAI BATH, ICE CHEST, MEAT SAFE.

An ASSORTMENT of WINES and SPIRITS, &c., &c.

One DOUBLE FLY INDIAN TENT, 12 feet square.

Two TENTES D'ABRIS.

The Well-known RACING PONY "PEGASUS," who ran at Hongkong Races in 1876, quiet to ride, and carries a Lady safely.

HORSE RUGS, BLANKETS, and Sundry STABLE GEAR.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on Friday, the 9th November.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1647

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale), on

MONDAY,

the 31st December, 1877, at Noon, at their Sale Room, Praya Central,—

The following PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon,—

FIRST.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as the remaining portion of INLAND LOT No. 41, abutting on the North side thereof on a public road, and measuring thereon 153 feet on the South side thereof on Section A of the aforesaid Inland Lot No. 41, and measuring thereon 75 feet and 55 feet on the East side thereof on a public road, and measuring thereon 88 feet, and on the West side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 261, and measuring thereon 86 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 8,000 square feet, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $73.01; together with the Messuages or Tenements standing thereon, at present leased by D. RUTTUNJEE, Esq.

SECOND.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in the Pokofolum District of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as FARM LOT No. 26, abutting on the North side thereof on Closes registered in the Land Office as Farm Lots Nos. 18 and 25, and measuring thereon 1,200 feet on the South side thereof on Government Ground; and measuring thereon 600 feet on the East side thereof on a Water Course and measuring thereon 1,400 feet, and on the West side thereof on the sea at High Water Mark, and measuring thereon 700 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 22¼ acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $53.40.

AND

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in the Pokofolum District of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as FARM LOT No. 30, abutting on the South side thereof on a Close, registered in the Land Office as Farm Lot No. 29, on the East side thereof on the road to Aberdeen, and on the North and West sides thereof on a Water Course, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 3¼ acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $12; together with a quantity of BUILDING MATERIALS at present contained in and about the houses, described as "BELMONT," upon the aforesaid Lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1619

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 12th November, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, by Order of the Official Administrator,—

The STOCK-IN-TRADE of the "GEE LOONG" Draper Shop, Aberdeen, No. 156.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1877. [1668

FOR SALE.

DANISH BEER, TUBORGS FABRIKKER, $7 per Case Quarts. $9 per Case Pints.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1877. [1m1663

FOR SALE AT SINGAPORE.

3 STEAM WINCHES.
1 PATENT STEAM WINDLASS, from HARFIELD & Co., Patentees, London.
1 SET STEAM STEERING GEAR, all Complete and in perfect Good Order.
3 BOW ANCHORS, each 3 Tons.
270 FATHOMS OF CHAIN CABLE to suit.

For further Particulars, please apply to

JAIMIE & Co.,
Singapore.

1m1653]

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
CELEBRATED
WINES AND COGNAC.

Price List on application.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1627

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

CLARETS, at $12, $10, $7, $6, $5½, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9, $8½, and $8¼ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13 PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, * ** *** and ****, at $6½, $7½, $9, and $10½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE, AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, $18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.

Detailed Price Lists on application to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1628

FOR SALE, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

THE Desirable PROPERTY, known as Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES, and SILK GODOWN.

For Particulars, apply to

G. M. SMITH,
Canton.

1546]

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

KEATING'S BON-BONS, OR WORM TABLETS,

a PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. [36i1358

W. CRAWFORD AND CO.,
57, CARTER LANE, ST. PAUL'S,
LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very Small Commission, and forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

We beg to draw your attention to a very important English Invention we have on hand, viz.,

WOOLLEN BLANKETS OR COVERINGS, OF LARGE SIZES, COMBINED WITH AN AIR-PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—It is the finest substitute for a Bed. The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease. It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

PRICE FROM 15s. TO 35s EACH.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

6m1176] W. CRAWFORD AND CO.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE PIANOS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1877. [tf854

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1876. [79

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [71

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOHY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the Sze Tye Lee Hong.
PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1331

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

T. J. THOMAS, the ENGLISH SUBMARINE DIVER, has all the Appliances ready for Wrecking. Salvage Operations undertaken, and Property recovered from Wrecks up to Twenty-Five fathoms.

Apply, Salvage Office, No. 10, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1877. [1633

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that their friends, TSANG TUNG FUN, &c., who have just returned to this Colony from Tonquin, have concluded an Agreement with the King of Annam for the exclusive right to work the newly discovered rich gold mine at Meng Fa, at Tonquin.

As the said TSANG TUNG FUN has made arrangements with the Undersigned for a Partnership in order to carry out the enterprise, any Persons who wish to go to the Diggings are requested to come and consult with the Undersigned.

Two Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SAIGON EVERY MONTH at regular intervals.

SHIU KAT CHEUNG,
112, Wing-Lok Street, Praya West.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [2w1644

NOTICE.

Office of the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, in Liquidation.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th instant.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, 2nd October, 1877. [1519

MANILA.

THE Undersigned has This Day OPENED at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting of HOTEL, SHIP-CHANDLERY, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER, situated on the MOLE, facing the Bay.

Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the SHORTEST NOTICE.

EDWARD VERRIL.

Manila, September 12th, 1877.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE
MANILA,

On the MOLE, near the Harbour-Master's Office, and within Ten Minutes' walk of the Merchants' Offices.

TABLE D'HOTE, BATHS, BILLIARDS, &c.

EDWARD VERRIL,
Proprietor.

1441]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1877. [1421

A PONG AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
OPPOSITE SAYLE & Co.'s.

This Establishment has always on hand a large Stock of Views of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, and their Environs, of a SUPERIOR KIND at MODERATE PRICES.

The Proprietors, who are prepared to take Photographs of every description, any size, and execute all kinds of out-door work, guarantee the perfection of Photography.

Note the address

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [1446

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [59

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [64

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1875. [75

BRITISH BARQUE "ELMSTONE," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1877. [1564

BRITISH BARK "MELBREK," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1877. [tf1545

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY,"

G. H. Drewes, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY (Friday), the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1877. [1666

ST. ANDREW'S BALL,
TO BE HELD IN THE
CITY HALL
on
FRIDAY, the 30TH NOVEMBER.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are to be seen at the HONGKONG CLUB, and with Messrs. GEO. FALCONER & Co. and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The LISTS will be CLOSED on the 25th instant.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1877. [17d1667

STEAMER WANTED.

WANTED to CHARTER, a STEAMER of about 400 or 500 Tons.

Apply to SHIU KAT CHEUNG,
Charter Merchant,
112, Wing-Lok Street, Praya West.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1877. [1w1639

IN THE GOODS OF
PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE,
DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE, late of LILLE, France, who died at Cannes, France, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to ANDRE DAMMANN, of Canton, in the Empire of China, Merchant, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 26th day of October, 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said ANDRE DAMMANN, at his address aforesaid; or, to the Undersigned, WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, the Solicitor of the said ANDRE DAMMANN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of February, 1878.

And Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said ANDRE DAMMANN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE amongst the parties entitled, having regard to the Claims of which the said ANDRE DAMMANN has then had notice; and that the said ANDRE DAMMANN will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said ANDRE DAMMANN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1877.

WM. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor of the said ANDRE DAMMANN.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving Hongkong about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1877. [61

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S Steamship "PRIAM," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 9th instant for shipment per Steamer "DIOMED."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877. [1659

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENLYON"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1w1651

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY, AND SINGAPORE.

THE "Inman" Steamship

"CITY OF LIMERICK"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned, after Consignees have signed the Average Bond, by

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1877. [1637

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamships "MENZALEH" and "GANGE," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before One o'clock TO-DAY, the 2nd instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1877.

BARK "STRATHMORE," FROM KURRACHEE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1877. [1584

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of Messrs. NORTON & Co., Duddell Street, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

H. KIÆR & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1877. [1559

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that I have placed Mr. R. CHATTERTON WILCOX IN CHARGE of the PRINTING and PUBLISHING BUSINESS carried on at the *Daily Press* Office from this date, and it is further notified that Mr. WILCOX has entered into an Agreement with me as LESSEE of that BUSINESS, to commence on the 1st January, 1878.

YORICK JONES MURROW,
by his Attorneys
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [58

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1877.

A SINGULAR document appears in the last number of the *Foochow Herald*. It is issued under the seals of the magistrates of the Ankwang and Ming districts of Foochow, and sets forth that it has been determined to establish an office in Foochow for the suppression of female infanticide. As far as can be gathered from the document, the Society for this purpose is to be started under official auspices, and its work will be carried on under authority, but the funds are to be raised by voluntary subscription. The inception of the idea is doubtless due to some wealthy and benevolent private individual possessed of influence with the officials, who have gladly consented to co-operate in a scheme which, without involving them in any expense will bring them some *kudos*. It is not proposed to enact any harsh measures in the suppression of the practice so lamentably prevalent among the poorer classes of drowning their female offspring, but to put a stop to it by giving assistance to the parents, though if, after the Society has commenced its operations, any parents are convicted of practising infanticide they will, it is stated, be severely punished. For the purposes of the Society the district of Foochow will be divided into a series of Unions, two or three score villages to constitute a Union, in which a district office will be established. Some few persons will be employed regularly, and paid for their services, to make systematic inquiries and distribute the relief to poor parents, but some of the local elders will also aid in the work, by visiting applicants for pecuniary assistance and issuing relief tickets. The aid given towards the expenses of rearing infants is fixed at 3,000 cash for each one, distributed over a period of five months, after which term no further assistance will be granted. Parents will, however, have the option of parting with their children at that age, the Society engaging to find some one to stand *in loco parentis* to the infant. No pecuniary help will be extended on behalf of male infants, except in the case of posthumous birth, when the mother will receive the same sum promised to assist in the bringing up of female offspring. The infanticide is limited to the female children, and is mainly, if not entirely due, to the extreme poverty of the parents and the difficulty experienced by them of providing for their progeny. It is evident from this movement that infanticide is exceedingly rife in Fohkien, and has probably very much increased of late, owing to the successive disasters which have overtaken that province. This plan for putting down the crime, by depriving parents of any excuse for its commission, is very creditable to its originators, and we trust that their efforts will be crowned with success. The Society has been started with excellent motives, and will do good if the programme is faithfully carried out. The concluding paragraph of the document is peculiarly Chinese and is very quaintly expressed. It says:—"The first work of the Infant Preservation Charity must be to open men's hearts to right principles; and, therefore, besides printing illustrated homilies upon girl-drowning for placarding in the different villages, the Society will, as the offices are opened, engage the services of preachers to go from place to place preaching the doctrine of rewards and retributions, thus causing the innate goodness in us to come forth, our hearts to turn to what is righteous, and wicked habits to be thoroughly eradicated. In this way the practice of girl-drowning may disappear and all of us feel the blessed influence of universal peace." Some of the poor people of Fohkien are, it is to be feared, very callous, and it would require a great deal of preaching to convince them of the sin of drowning what they consider incumbrances which must be got rid of. The pecuniary assistance towards the rearing of the infants which the Infant Protection Charity proposes to allow is likely to be far more efficacious in diminishing the crime than any amount of preaching unaided. While the prevalence of infanticide in some parts of China is very shocking to Western and Christian nations, the depth of poverty and the abyss of ignorance into which many of the poor people are sunk must be taken as some extenuation for their moral depravity and deadness to those sacred and tender instincts which fill the parental bosom among all civilised peoples. It would be well for China if she could wipe out the reproach which the extensive practice of infanticide has fastened upon her.

A Chinese gunboat passed through the harbour yesterday afternoon.

The French frigate *La Hugon*, Captain M. Galache, arrived here yesterday to relieve the *Talisman*, which is expected from the north.

In our notice yesterday of the opening match of the Hongkong Yacht Club we stated that the prizes were $20 first and $10 second. There is a mistake. The first prize is $40, and the second $10.

The American bark *Quickstep*, bound from this port to Newchwang, experienced heavy weather in the Gulf of Pechihli, and when about fifteen miles S.W. of the Lightship anchored, where she lost her anchor and about forty fathoms of chain.

The American schooner *Marion*, Captain Howes, when on her voyage to Newchwang, experienced a heavy gale, and lost her main and mizen masts, jibboom, and fore-topgallant-mast. She put into Shanghai for repairs, and then proceeded to Newchwang.

It is rumoured that instead of a new building for the Central School being erected on the site selected for that purpose, a new Police Station is to be put up there. The removal of the police from their present quarters would afford room for the extension of the gaol building, should the views of His Excellency the Governor on that subject be carried out.

The British schooner *Uzziah*, bound from Tientsin to Chefoo, with mud ballast, experienced a N.E. gale off Sha-liu-tien Islands. The ballast shifted and the vessel went on her beam ends. She was consequently compelled to anchor, and lost her anchor with thirty-five fathoms of chain. She then put back to Taku, where she took in dry ballast and proceeded on her voyage.

The German steamer *Pacific* went out on a trial trip on Tuesday afternoon and returned the same night. She subsequently went over to the Kowloon Dock for some alterations to her funnel, &c. Yesterday morning she went out again on another trial trip, and returned in the afternoon, when it was reported that the recent alterations have had the effect of much improving her speed.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending Nov. 7th:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Thursday	47	452
Friday	31	547
Saturday	29	185
Sunday	31	Sunday
Monday	49	376
Tuesday	35	271
Wednesday	39	305
	261	2,187

The *Foochow Herald* commercial report, dated the 1st inst., has the following remarks on the tea market:—A brisk business in common Congou has taken place during the week, at a slight advance—for less desirable teas. Stocks are now greatly reduced, and this fact alone tends to unduly maintain the value of really clean common and inferior flavory descriptions. Settlements of Souchong and Oolong are reported at about former prices. Scented Teas are somewhat firmer.

Yesterday morning Admiral Ryder and Captain Colomb left the Colony in the P. and O. mail steamship *Nizam*. The Admiral left the *Audacious* at eleven a.m. in a barge pulled by officers. Captain Colomb following in another, also pulled by officers. The Admiral's flag was at the same time lowered from the main and Vice-Admiral Hillyar's flag run up at the fore, the first being saluted by the *Victor Emanuel* with seventeen guns, and the latter with fifteen. The *Audacious* then saluted the Commodore. The gallant Admiral has been deservedly popular amongst his officers, men, and the public, and has always evinced a warm interest in the welfare of seamen. He carries with him the good wishes of all who came in contact with him. Captain Colomb also was held in general esteem.

An explosion of gunpowder on board a trading junk on Tuesday resulted in the loss of over twenty lives. The Wing Fook Lee junk plied between Hongkong and Kwong-hoi, and left for the latter place on Tuesday afternoon. About eleven o'clock at night, passing the Cheung-chow lekin station, she was hailed by the examiners to heave to while they searched for contraband goods. She accordingly hove to and two officers came on board to conduct the search. At the close of the search, they came to the powder magazine. By some means the powder was ignited and the junk was blown to pieces. There were over forty persons on the junk at the time, some of whom were passengers, and more than half of this number perished, either by drowning or injuries received in the explosion. The remainder were saved.

SUPREME COURT.

November 8th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE.

REWARD.

On the opening of the court the Chief Justice called for Chan Kam Tsoi, of Canton, and said—Chan Kam Tsoi—It appeared on the trial in this court before me on the 22nd of October last of Wong Afat for stealing a male child, a boy of six years of age, in Hongkong and taking him to Canton, that the prisoner Wong Afat brought the child to your house on the 9th of September last, that on their stay with you, you, on the 18th of September, ascertained from the child that the prisoner had kidnapped him. You very properly made the crime known to the community and the Tepo of your district, by the Tepo's directions you secured and kept Wong Afat a prisoner in your house, and you came to Hongkong, found the parents of the child and took them to Canton, where you restored the child to them. You then, encouraged by the Tepo, brought the prisoner to this colony without promise of reward, and by your straightforward testimony you greatly aided in securing the conviction of Wong Afat of his detestable crime. He will be very severely punished, and you and the Tepo and your neighbours will have the satisfaction of having contributed to so desirable a result. It is with much satisfaction that I acknowledge the great courtesy of the Tepo; I am sure that the Government of this colony will be always ready to assist in securing for punishment offenders in China. Thus it is to be hoped that crime in both countries will be more and more suppressed. The Honorable the Attorney-General, at my request, made known to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong the good offices of the Tepo, and your meritorious conduct. Although you are not entitled to any reward, His Excellency desiring to show his appreciation of the conduct of the Tepo and his approbation of your conduct, has requested me to present $20 to you. I now therefore with much satisfaction direct the Registrar to hand $20 to you.—The recipient "chin-chinned," and withdrew.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

G. H. Hamilton was charged that he did falsely pretend to Mr. F. Koss that he was then the second engineer of the steamship *Amoy*, that he was living at Olsen's Hotel; and that the captain of the *Amoy* had told him he (the captain) always dealt with Mr. Koss and he could do the same, by means of which false pretences he obtained goods to the value of $53.92; whereas he was not the second engineer of the *Amoy*, was not living at Olsen's Hotel, and was not told by the captain of the *Amoy* that he always dealt with Mr. Koss.

The evidence in this case was reported at length at time the prisoner was before the Magistrate on this and other charges of a like nature. Witnesses were now called to prove the false pretences, and also to show the mind and intent of the prisoner at the time of the alleged offence, he having made similar representations at other stores in the colony. The following were examined:—Mr. T. N. Driscoll, tailor; Mr. Theo. Koffer, of the Medical Hall; Mr. G. A. Stanford, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s; Mr. F. Lind, British Tavern; Mr. J. Mackey, Temperance Hall; Messrs. J. & W. Olsen, National Tavern; Mr. N. A. Siebs, of Messrs. Siemssen and Co.'s, agents and owners of the *Amoy*; Captain Drewes, master of the *Amoy*; and Mr. J. Parlane, second engineer of the *Amoy*.

The case for the prosecution was closed at one o'clock, and on the prisoner being called on for his defence he handed in a written statement which he wished to have read for him, as he said his eyes were too weak to allow of his reading it himself.

At this stage the Attorney-General said he had been sent for to attend a meeting of the Executive Council, and the court was therefore adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

POLICE COURT.

November 8th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DRUNKENNESS.

Robert Clarke, a seaman on the American ship *Memnon*, charged by P.C. 220 with being drunk in Wellington-street, was fined $1, or in default two days' imprisonment.

Joseph Moss, a seaman unemployed, charged by P.C. 288 with being drunk and disorderly, was fined fifty cents, or in default two days' imprisonment.

FIGHTING.

Chung Akum and Chung Atai were charged by P.C. 559 with fighting at the tank above Tai-ping-shan. They were fined fifty cents, or in default two days' imprisonment.

GAMBLING.

Nu Achi, Chu Asung, Chan Aluk, and Chang Apo, were charged with gambling.

District watchman No. 5 said that on the 7th instant he got orders from the head watchman, in consequence of which he went with three other watchmen, all out of uniform, to Gap-street. He saw a group of seven or eight gamblers. The prisoners were of the number. On their approach the prisoners all fled, but were ultimately caught.

District Watchman No. 10 corroborated the evidence given by last witness.

The prisoners were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, as rogues and vagabonds.

LARCENY.

Chung Akau was charged with stealing a chair. Mahomed Alli, a draper, living at 23, Lyndhurst-terrace, said that yesterday evening, a constable (No. 222) spoke to him, and in consequence of which he looked outside his shop. He then missed a chair that he had placed outside the door. He afterwards went with the constable to Central Station, where he saw his chair, the same now in court. He also saw the prisoner in custody. He had no knowledge of the prisoner.

Police-constable 222 said that yesterday evening he saw the prisoner in Staunton-street carrying the chair now produced. He asked him where he got it from, and he replied from the Harbour Master's office. He said to prisoner, "You are not coming from that direction." The prisoner then said he had brought it from the City Hall, and it belonged to a Portuguese. He took the prisoner to the station, and he there said he had stolen it from a house in Lyndhurst-terrace.

The prisoner said he took the chair through want. He had been very sick. He had no strength to work. He had had nothing to eat all day.

Mr. James Mulgraves, Turnkey at the Gaol, proved a previous conviction against the prisoner for uttering counterfeit coin.

The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

STEALING CLOTHING.

Leong Awing was charged by Kwan Achu, a coolie at the Lin-hin-loong Nam-puk hong, with stealing a jacket and two pairs of trowsers. The charge was proved, and the prisoner sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A WEAPON.

Chung Kum-fuk, charged by P.C. 51 with being in unlawful possession of a deadly weapon, to wit a Chinese dagger, was remanded until Monday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Ip-awa, was charged by Inspector Cameron, with stealing a fowl at Mong-kok-tsui. There were three previous convictions against the prisoner for larceny. He was deported in September, 1876. The case was remanded until the 12th instant.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

Chun Asing, a hawker, Li-ayau, a coolie, Lan-amiuns, a coolie, Ho-amum, hawker, Wong-afuk, a diver, Ng-ahing, a widow, Chun-sai-kun, married woman, Cheung-oho, a married woman, Fung-chow-tai, a widow, So-kwo, a widow, Fung-ching, a widow, and Abdool Ruzzah, an Indian constable (No. 604) were charged with gambling.

Sergeant Toomy said that yesterday afternoon, from information received and by virtue of a warrant, he went to No. 7, Nullah-lane, Wanchai, accompanied by an informer and a party of police. The front and back doors of the premises were open. He entered the back door. He found some of the prisoners sitting, and some standing, around the table now produced in court. There was a light hanging over the table. He could not see what the people were doing at the table on account of the darkness. When the prisoners saw witness they all stood up, and made a rush. One person escaped out of the front door. He found on the table a mat, eight cents, about fifty or sixty dominoes, and a tin cup. The twelfth prisoner was a constable (No. 604), and was quartered at No. 2 station. The fifth and ninth prisoners were standing away from the table. They did not seem to have any stake in the game. The twelfth prisoner witness let go, as he had told witness when he saw him running he went in with him. But he had heard from P.C. 58 that he apprehended him sitting at the table. Witness did not know he followed him into the house.

Tang Ayou, a street coolie, said that on the 6th instant he went into No. 7 Nullah-lane, and saw eleven or twelve men gambling with dominoes. He played, and lost 300 cash. He paid 50 cash for one chance. The manager of the table was not in the dock. He had escaped. Yesterday he laid information against the house. He could not identify any of the prisoners. He had only been in the house once. He remained in the house about two hours. He guided the police to the house. He saw the twelfth prisoner in the house. When he got there yesterday he saw him run, endeavouring to escape by the front door. He prevented any one going out the front door.

P.C. 18 said that he went with the first witness to No. 7, Nullah-lane, and was quite sure the twelfth prisoner was sitting at the table. He did not go into the house with the police. The prisoner tried to escape, and put his fist at witness. He was quite sure he was not mistaken. He managed to escape witness, but No. 58 caught him.

P.C. 58 said he was one of the party of the police employed to execute the warrant. The twelfth prisoner was trying to escape, when he caught him.

The first, second, and fifth prisoners said they were in the house but were not gambling. They saw the twelfth prisoner there playing with the women. The third and fourth were sitting down in the house. They were not gambling. The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth admitted playing at dominoes. The twelfth prisoner was not playing; he was only looking on.

Mr. May remarked that it would be more to their credit, if they kept at home, looking after their children and husbands.

The eleventh prisoner said he went to find his son, when he was arrested.

The twelfth prisoner said he saw a party of police going into a gambling-house. He went with them. He was stopped whilst in the house by the second, and third witnesses. He told them he was a constable, and was assisting them.

Mr. May told the prisoners, if appeared to him that he thought that they could play at dominoes as much as they liked; and that it was no harm whatever. It was a mistake. To play at dominoes is just as bad as playing at fantan, only there was not so much excitement. They could play at their own houses as much as they liked, but if they frequented another house and played at chance they must take the consequences. As for the twelfth prisoner (a constable) he could not say enough to him. The other prisoners were bad enough, but as for his conduct, he could not utter any words of condemnation that were bad enough. He had had, in the very district where he was paid to carry out the law, the daring impudence to go into a public gambling house. The prisoner is a Maconese; he had some Chinese blood in him, and now he must show it.

The first to the eleventh prisoners were fined $10 each, or in default one month's imprisonment. The twelfth prisoner was fined $50, or in default three months' imprisonment.

A GAMBLING CONSTABLE.

Abdool Ruzzah, Police-constable No. 604, was charged by Acting Chief Inspector Horspool with violating his duty as a police-constable, having been found gambling in No. 7, Nullah-lane. Prisoner entered the police on the 5th May, 1873. He was the twelfth prisoner in the above case, and was fined $50.

The prisoner asked for mercy as he had just been fined $50 and had a wife and child.

Mr. May said there were cases in which mercy could not be considered. And in this case, where a constable defies the law, mercy could not be considered. He was a disgrace to the Police Force. If he (Mr. May) had his will in prisoner's case he would have him drummed out of the Force. He would therefore fine him $200 or in default six months' imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of the first sentence.

MARINE COURT.

November 8th.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "KENTON" AGAIN.

John Walters, a seaman on the British bark *Kenton*, was charged by William Colvin, master of the said ship, with refusal of duty on the 5th instant. The prisoner said he was very sorry for what he had done, and would go on board again to his duty. He was therefore discharged.

A DESERTER.

John Tiernin, a seaman, lately on the British ship *Darra*, was charged by Mr. A. P. Gutierres, clerk in the Mercantile Marine Office, with wilfully remaining behind from the British ship *Darra*. The prisoner had received a month's pay in advance. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE "ANGOSTURA."

Christina Evensen and Gottfried Nelson, seamen on the German bark *Angostura*, were charged with being disorderly and assaulting the chief officer of the said ship.

Lorenz Andresen, the chief officer, said that yesterday morning he saw a sampan alongside the vessel. In it were some Chinese, who were crying out for help. The first prisoner was also in the sampan, and witness saw him break several articles belonging to the boat. When he came aboard he assaulted a seaman. Witness went forward to separate them, and he then struck witness and tore his clothes. Witness tried to put him in irons, but he resisted. The second prisoner then came up and interfered, and struck witness. The first prisoner got hold of a bottle, and tried to strike witness's head. Witness then went to the Police Hulk and had the prisoners removed from the ship. Peter Hansen, a seaman on board, corroborated the last witness's evidence.

The first prisoner was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second prisoner was sentenced to three days' imprisonment with hard labour.

FOOCHOW.

The Customs cruiser *Ling Fêng* arrived at Pagoda Anchorage on the 31st ultimo, from Shanghai. It is expected that she will return to that port in a few days.

At a meeting held at the Foochow Club on the evening of 26th ultimo, it was decided to establish a Lawn Tennis Club. A Committee was formed, with power to frame rules and bye-laws, in addition to preparing an estimate of preliminary and other expenses for the current year.

It is rumoured amongst the Chinese that, in consequence of numerous national calamities of late, such as famine, floods, and pestilence, the youthful Emperor has been solicited to change his dynastic title, and thereby appease the wrath of the gods, who, it is argued, must be displeased with the reigning title of his Celestial Majesty.

The Tarter Camp will be available for training for the winter meeting from the 2nd instant, having been kindly placed at the service of the Race club by the Governor General and Acting Manchu General-in-Chief. As the races are not expected to take place before the first or second week in January, ample time for preparation is provided. An unusual number of griffins are, we believe, expected.

We understand that the six gunboats of the *Alpha* class, at present attached to the Mamoi Arsenal Fleet, went out for gun practice on the 31st ultimo. Hitherto, the crews have not had many opportunities of distinguishing themselves as marine artillerists; we trust, however, that their newborn activity will not result in any fatal accident. These 38-ton guns really require very careful handing, and the directors of the "infant navy" do not apparently believe in modern surgery or surgical appliances.

On Friday evening the 26th ultimo a large fire broke out in the south-eastern suburb. About sixty houses were destroyed, but fortunately there was no loss of human life. The usual amount of looting prevailed, though the booty was of trifling value, the district being a poor one. It is strange that, in view of the frequency of fires, especially at this season, the native officials should do little or nothing towards checking the thievish propensities of the rabble.—*Foochow Herald*.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' COMPANY.

The report of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company for the year ending the 8th August has been published, and as the Company is on so large a scale, and is so peculiarly constituted, their report is worthy of some consideration. More especially is this the case on account of their late purchase of the steamers and stock of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company. It was confidently anticipated by the directors of the native enterprise that the removal of a formidable rival and the acquisition of so many fresh steamers would place them in a position to defy competition and enable them very speedily to make large profits and declare good dividends. The prospect, from their point of view, certainly did look rosy, and they may well be pardoned for having been somewhat over sanguine. They believed, with apparently good grounds, that they could work a steam line with greater economy than foreigners. They knew that they could rely upon the Imperial Government continuing to them the profitable monopoly of the carriage of the rice tribute. They imagined that after the purchase of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company the China Navigation Company could easily be reckoned with. But in forming the latter conclusion they made a signal mistake. The present report does not show the satisfactory results hoped for. It is true that a dividend of ten per cent. is declared, and that the sum of ten thousand taels is carried to next year's account, but again nothing is written off for depreciation account, and consequently the steamers and plant are still estimated at their cost price. That this is a dangerous position for any public company, however opulent and however influential, to take up no one will dispute. Steamers are liable to much and constant depreciation, and the large fleet of the China Merchants' Company is certainly as much and possibly more so than that of a foreign company. In fact, the depreciation has been very considerable. According to the *N. C. Daily News*, the fleet has been overvalued to the extent of 190,700 taels, while 379,000 taels ought to have been written off for depreciation, making a total of 569,700 taels. Considering that the subscribed capital of the Company is 730,000 taels, this is a serious amount, and ought to have been provided for. To carry on their business without making fair allowance for wear and tear of stock, as the China Merchants' Company have done, can only be compared to the action of an individual who elects to live upon his capital. The final result is, at all events, likely to be the same, only in the case of the Company, owing to the magnitude of their operations, the evil effects are likely to be felt sooner. One of the greatest drawbacks under which the Company labours is the fact that no less than 3,147,000 taels, or fully three-quarters of their capital, is borrowed money, and the subscribed capital seems to increase at an exceedingly slow rate. The truth is, probably, that the enterprise is too much identified with the mandarins, and native merchants are consequently rather afraid of being mixed up with it. So far we cannot look upon the China Merchants' Company as a brilliant success. The directors have failed, in spite of the purchase of a rival fleet, to put down competition, and, in their report they say:—"Although there has been no falling off in the amount of goods or number of passengers carried on the river during the half year just ended, the Company has been pressed in many ways by the rival company. On the one hand, freights have been lowered in competition, and as we could not exact a higher rate than our rivals it is evident we had to suffer loss. On the other hand, on certain trips both up and down the river the Company's steamers have not had cargoes sufficiently full to pay the running expenses, and insensibly money has been wasted." It seems to us that the constitution of this company is more at fault than anything else, and that the best way to popularise the enterprise among the natives would be for the officials to withdraw entirely from its management, leaving it to be carried on under the auspices of Chinese merchants. At present the name is a mere delusion, for there is comparatively little of the mercantile element among the directors, and until it is allowed to feel its feet this grand project of the Peking Government for depriving foreigners of a share in the coasting and river trade is certainly not likely to achieve the success expected on its inauguration.—*China Overland Trade Report*.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is said to have been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 10th Bengal Lancers, formerly the 2nd Regiment of Hodson's Horse.

EXCITING FIGHT WITH ABORIGINES IN QUEENSLAND.

We learn from the *Cairns Advertiser* that a prospecting party of five men recently had a very narrow escape from death. It appears that when within about one mile from the Pyramid they saw several black gins and children making away, and suddenly the party came upon a blacks' camp or village. It consisted of 15 or 16 well-built gunyahs, thatched, and each gunyah standing about 10 feet high. No blacks were visible, and the exit of the gins and children looked suspicious; still the party proceeded on their way. They had barely arrived some 50 or 60 yards opposite the camp when a mob of blacks, numbering not less than 300, rushed out of the gunyahs, yelling, chattering, and gesticulating amongst themselves. The position was realised in a minute, and, happily, not one of the small party lost his presence of mind for a moment. Viewing calmly the number opposed to them, and the fact of having but one rifle between them—foreseeing the utter inutility of revolvers under the circumstances—it was wisely deemed prudent to retrace their steps, as being open country no shelter was afforded them against the spears, should the blacks attack them. Accordingly, they retreated, keeping well together, orderly and steadily, and the blacks following them closely, shouting, yelling, and gesticulating. Up to this point no actual act of hostility had been manifested by the blacks, nor till a mile from the camp, when the mob pressed on and came close; then the white men stood and fronted them. This sudden action had the effect of checking the blacks' onward progress. The party then proceeded, retreating towards the water, stopping at intervals for about two miles, having in view the desirability of enticing the blacks as distant from their settlement as possible, as the foremost lot had no spears. However, this state of affairs was but transient, as others reached them, and the blacks commenced hostility by throwing a shower of spears, all of which came in dangerous proximity to the little party, but providentially no one was hurt. Finding the position critical in the extreme, a brief council of war was held, and it was decided as necessary to protect life to turn and present their arms; but the blacks took no notice of this step, being apparently unacquainted with the nature of firearms and consequently evinced no fear whatever at them. At this time the whole of the blacks were not more than five or six yards from the party, and a few shots were fired, with a view of intimidating them, but without effect and still they approached nearer. Matters were now assuming a very serious and alarming aspect, and it was clearly a moment of life or death. A plan of retreat was therefore hastily concocted. The swags were thrown down, and the march commenced orderly and steadily, always retreating towards the spot where the launch lay. The blacks soon reached the swags, and the shrieking, shouting, and hallooing was something fearful and to be remembered. The war-cry was at its highest. Still the little party kept firm, while the blacks, breaking open what had been thrown down, covered their faces and their persons with the flour they found, and continued their pursuit. When patches of long grass were reached the blacks were only perceptible by the movement to the broad blades, but which convinced the whites they were endeavouring to surround them. When open ground was reached the blacks lengthened their distance. In this fearful manner, and with such long odds against them, the gallant little party had retreated five miles, and, by steadiness and cool courage, managed to elude the many spears aimed at them. However, their troubles were not to cease, and a long distance was yet between them and the launch. The spears were still hissing through the air, and falling close and closer—the party all but exhausted. Finding that spears were actually striking their heels, and that their fate depended upon some extraordinary movement, they suddenly turned round and rushed the blacks. If they were to die, they would die fighting, and not allow themselves to be quietly speared as wild animals. This prudent and undaunted courageous act on their part saved their lives. Taken by surprise, the blacks rapidly retreated and while it did not effect their dispersement, it greatly widened the distance between the besieged and the besiegers, and had the effect of stopping the swarm of spears. The move proved a grand one, and a new life, as it were, was felt within the breast of each member of the exhausted five. The retreat was then continued, the blacks still following, but at a long distance, evidently watching where they (the whites) would camp for the night, with a view of attacking them. They were, however, deceived, as the party safely reached the launch without anyone being wounded.

BRITISH JUSTICE IN THE MALAY STATES.

Under the above heading the *Daily News* prints the subjoined letter signed by Sir P. Benson Maxwell, late Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements:—

I share heartily the horror which Dr. Sandwith so well expressed in his letter to you on the 24th at the wholesale executions in Bulgaria. But I earnestly wish that I could engage him, and so many others, from Mr. Gladstone down, who harrow their souls over scenes in which they are as passive spectators as the chorus of a Greek tragedy, to direct their energies against acts which they have the power to redress; acts of injustice and oppression, perpetrated in our own dominions and by our own servants. The Turk has excuses which we have not. He has never learned that respect for the sanctity of human life and human feeling which is (not too generally) entertained by more refined and highly-cultured men. Besides, he is fighting for existence. He is under the influence of fear and rage, of religious enthusiasm, and thirst for revenge; and when we see him venting his blind fury on the worm on which he has so long trodden, and which turns at last, we are reminded with shame of some pages in our own history which teach us what man can do to his weaker fellow creature under the influence of passion. But what I wish to call attention to is no act of frenzied ferocity; it is to what has been done very recently, under no excitement, but in cold blood and deliberately by colonial officers under the sanction of the Colonial Secretary of State.

If you will refer to a Blue-book on Malay affairs, which was laid before Parliament in the middle of June last (too late, as usual, to admit of criticism during the session), you will find that Lord Carnarvon, at the end of last year, or beginning of this, allowed men not to be put to death, indeed, but to be taken from their homes and families and transported to a distant land, without being accused of any crime, without seeing, or hearing, much less questioning, a witness, and without an opportunity of uttering a word of explanation or defence. You remember the murder of Mr. Birch, in Perak, in November, 1875. The circumstances seemed to show that it was an act of sudden passion; but it might have been brought about by treachery and conspiracy; and the Government very properly instituted an inquiry on the subject. A gentleman who had once been superintendent of police in the neighbouring colony of Singapore was sent with a roving commission into Perak in search of evidence, and a native officer assisted him in his task. They found witnesses, and a volume of depositions was collected. These were laid before Sir William Jervois, the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The ex-Sultan Abdullah and five or six of the principal Chiefs of Perak were arrested and taken to Singapore. Certain charges were sent to Abdullah, accusing him of having conspired to bring about the murder of Mr. Birch; and Abdullah, in reply, denied them all. So far the ordinary principles of justice and common sense were respected. But when Sir W. Jervois received the Malay Sultan's plea of "not guilty," he was suddenly seized with a strong trouble of mind "as to the further mode of procedure in the case." Was Abdullah to be allowed to appear by counsel before the Governor and Executive Council, who had taken his fate into their hands, and was the evidence to be taken afresh? Was he to be allowed to cross-examine the evidence produced against him, and to call and examine witnesses for the defence? (Malay Blue-book, c. 1709, p. 91.) Why not? it might have been asked in reply; surely it is only by these methods that truth can be attained and justice done. But to the English Governor "the objection to such a course was indisputable;" it "involved fresh inquiry," and then there was the possibility of none of the charges being proved, and the possibility of the witnesses denying the statements "already voluntarily made by them." It therefore occurred to him to deal with the case "politically." He observed that it was "not always desirable, or expedient, in a political point of view, to have an investigation before a quasi-judicial tribunal in the case of a person in the position of a Sultan of an independent State; that it was sufficient, in order to deal with such a case politically, that the parties dealing with it should be able to justify themselves in their own consciences, and if necessary to the world at large, on the ground that the evidence was strong and so supported by documentary testimony that it appeared conclusively that whether a conviction could or could not be obtained from a judicial tribunal, yet that abundant evidence would remain to justify the Government in removing the Sultan from Perak, and in taking such other steps as might be necessary to prevent his being an obstacle to the peace of that State." Having arrived at the conclusion, then as regards Abdullah, of deciding his case upon the written depositions without even his judges seeing a witness or asking a question, it was held unnecessary to furnish him with the evidence or to ask him for any defence. As to the other chiefs, it was "known" that they had "been connected with Abdullah in the plot against the British Resident . . . and there was no reason why they should not be dealt with as summarily as the Sultan." They were rather to be congratulated, Sir W. Jervois thought, on being transported without trial, instead of being tried for their lives by a Court. This style of reasoning found favour with Lord Carnarvon. He shared the hazy idea of the Governor that because Abdullah was a political personage, and one of the consequences of his condemnation would be political—(that is, the loss of his imaginary sovereignty), not only he but half a dozen non-political persons might be subjected to criminal consequences, with less regard to justice than is accorded to an ordinary pickpocket; and that judges who had to decide on their fate might be released from all the obligations of ordinary justice and all the rules of rational inquiry. And so, Sir, the poor little Sultan of an independent State was taken not only from his humble throne, but from his home and country, and half-a-dozen of the principal men of his quondam principality were taken with him and sent to a distant land to pine away the remainder of their miserable lives, without knowing their crime or seeing their accusers, witnesses, or judges, or being heard in their defence. Napoleon III. peopled Cayenne with his political enemies by the same "summary" method; but in this country I believe it had not before been applied to anything higher in the order of the creation than cattle accused of rinderpest. Only one word more. I hear the practical man say, "No doubt the guilt of the men was patent; they were red-handed; the evidence was overwhelming." I have not read the evidence, but I have read the case which the Governor, in the published despatches, makes out of it; and, thanks to the courtesy of a member of the Legislative Council, I have read the précis of the evidence, as it is called (printed for private circulation), or rather the *acte d'accusation* drawn up under the Governor's auspices, in which the writer interweaves freely his own inferences and explanations, with such facts as suit his purposes; and from those sources I have formed the belief that the men are innocent of any conspiracy to murder Mr. Birch.

Now, Sir, I ask those who cry out against the reign of terror in Bulgaria, what have they to say to these our own methods of dealing with the weak subject races which have the misfortune to come into contact with us? Will they defend this treatment of the Malays; or will they turn away from their case because it is not horrible and sensational enough? Will injustice not move them unless it steeps its hands in blood? I would ask them earnestly to join in the appeal which I now make to Parliament and to the public against an act which is an outrage on justice, for so I must take the liberty of calling it, with all possible respect both for Lord Carnarvon and Sir W. Jervois, and which, I deeply feel, has lowered our prestige and disgraced our name among a manly and interesting race.

GREEKS AND SLAVS.

The advice, warnings, and remonstrances so incessantly tendered to Greece by her volunteer counsellors in this country, from Mr. Gladstone downwards, appear to show either a singular ignorance of Greek feeling or a singular incapacity on the part of the aforesaid counsellors to sink their own political prepossessions on assuming a professedly disinterested attitude. Perhaps the climax of confusion and irrelevance is reached when one of these advisers speaks of Greece being urged by certain friends of Turkey to "cut herself loose from Russia and the Slavs, to become the ally of the Porte, and to abandon all her dream of one day becoming a greater State." Such writing simply shows that the writer is in utter ignorance of the rudiments of the question which he professes to handle. It is exactly these "dreams of becoming one day a greater State" which tend to keep Greece aloof from the Slavs; and it is her very unwillingness to "abandon" these dreams which would have even induced her, as Mr. Layard's despatches clearly show, to have allied herself with Turkey on certain conditions. The irresolution of her present attitude is the result of precisely the same aspirations seeking their best expression in act. If Greece were actually to join in the attack on Turkey it would not be to help the Slav cause, but to hinder its advancement; and that because she has an eye to Greek "interests" alone, and knows that the advancement of the Slav cause would endanger them. What sense, too, is there in the peevish complaints of another commentator on Greek affairs who is apparently irritated out of all calmness of perception by what he calls Lord Derby's "bullying" of Greece? He admits that "thoughtful Greeks are no friends to an overgrown Slavonian Empire," and also that it is the interest of England to "support the Hellenic against the Slavic element in European Turkey," and yet he exclaims indignantly, "this is the way we begin." Surely, it is not a bad way to begin—to dissuade the Greeks from helping an enterprise of which, if it were successful, the resulting advantage would accrue to the Slavs under their Russian patrons. But it is easy to understand the inconsistency into which men must inevitably be drawn who, after having preached to us for months to support the "Slav element" against the Turks, now tell us that we ought to support the "Hellenic element against the Slav." It is not zeal for Greeks but hatred for Turks which inspired the remarks we have been criticising.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ENGLAND'S POLICY TOWARDS ALIEN RACES.

The deplorable recurrence of hostilities between the United States and the native tribes of Indians in Idaho brings into striking contrast the varied treatment which the Governments of that country and of Canada adopt towards the aboriginal Red Indians. The circumstances under which the tide of progress is advancing Westwards are, or, at least, might be, the same in both countries; the white populations have long been gradually surrounding and encroaching upon the hunting-grounds of the red man, both in Canada and the States; but, on the one hand, we find the native tribes existing in peace and on the best terms with their neighbours, while, on the other, they are in open warfare with men whom they regard as their hereditary enemy. This contrast is not owing to the different idiosyncrasies of the members of the various tribes, but simply to the fact that the Canadian Government has learned to treat the natives with honour, and to adopt a conciliatory policy towards them; while the United States Government, following the example of early unprincipled settlers, has failed in its duty in this respect, and enforced treaties at the sword's point only to break them at its convenience. The Nez Percés Indians, who, with other tribes, are now in open warfare with the United States, are, on the Canadian side of the border, a well-behaved, peaceful, hospitable, and honourable race of men, taking easily to the settled occupations of stock-raisers and farmers, and abiding by the terms of their engagements with us, but resenting the slightest attempt on the part of any individual Colonists or other persons to do them an injustice. Even then they are ready to receive overtures of peace, and are easily appeased. The same happy state of affairs exists in the case of other tribes; and no more gratifying proof of the beneficial results of our rule could be found than in the fact that their numbers are, if not increasing, certainly not falling off, as they are rapidly doing in the United States territories.

We have unfortunately had instances—notably in the case of the Maories of New Zealand, and among the Kafirs of South Africa—of the baneful effects of treating aboriginal races in a haughty, high-handed, and oppressive manner. Our policy is now universally one of humanity—to use that hackneyed word—freedom, and a fair appreciation of the rights and sensibilities of native races. The late events in South Africa may be held up as an example of the recognition of this fact on the part of alien and inferior races. So long as this policy is fully yet firmly maintained we need have no fear of the weakness which it is sometimes alleged our Colonial Empire suffers in consequence of its polyglot character.—*The Colonies*.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The composer Julius Rietz, director of the Musical Conservatory at Dresden, died there, on the 12th September.

Mr. Sims Reeves has been paying a visit to Italy to his son, who is shortly to make his appearance in London as a vocalist.

Herr Meinardus has (says the *Athenæum*) composed an oratorio, entitled "Luther at Worms," which will be produced at Elberfeld.

Mr. Theodore Thomas, the celebrated American conductor, has just concluded a highly successful season of orchestral concerts at Chicago.

"You are a smart fellow," said that friend of actors, Mr. Montagu Williams, to a witness a short time ago. "I would return the compliment if I warn't on oath," was the reply.

The Lower Rhenish Festival of 1878 will be held at Whitsuntide at Düsseldorff. The *Choir* says it will be directed by Herr Anton Rubenstein, who was the conductor of the festival of 1872.

M. Ambroise Thomas and M. Halanzier have quarrelled, and "Francesca de Rimini" will not be brought out at the Opera this winter. It is hoped that the work may be secured for Madame Patti.

Massenet, the composer of a "La Roi de Lahore," is recruiting his health at San Moritz in the Engadine, and at the same time working hard at a new opera to be called "Robert de France."

Bernard Hopffer, a German composer of much talent, whose opera "Frithjof" was produced with considerable success at Berlin in 1871, has lately died at Niederwald, near Rüdesheim, at the early age of thirty-seven.

"The House of Darnley" is the title of the posthumous drama of the late Lord Lytton, which is to be performed, for the first time, in the course of the winter, at the little Court Theatre in Sloane Square, London.

The Edinburgh West-end Theatre has been sold by auction to the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church at the upset price of £26,700. It is understood that the theatre will be turned into a hall and offices of the Church.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company will commence their next London season on Saturday, February 11, at the Adelphi Theatre. During their provincial tour several important novelties will be prepared for performance in London.

Of course (says "Atlas" in the *World*) a song has been written on the Colorado Beetle. Whether it is a good one or a bad one, I do not know; but it is called "a coleopterous comicality," and this strikes me as a very good "style."

"Les Exilés" will be the opening piece at the National Theatre, London, with Mr. Vezin, Mr. Billington, and Miss Henrietta Hodson in the chief parts. Mr. Mallandaine will be conductor, and Mr. H. B. Farnie stage manager.

At Mr. Horace Wigan's benefit, which is arranged to take place on November 15 at Drury Lane Theatre (by permission of Mr. Chatterton), a prominent attraction will be "The Beggars' Opera," with an exceptionally powerful cast.

The *New York World*, referring to the dramatisation by a Berlin lady of the Tourville case, says her piece leaves nothing to desire except that she would play the mother-in-law, and have the top of her head blown off while examining the revolver.

Says the London correspondent of a provincial paper:—Madame Carlotta Patti must be doing well. She has just refused an offer of £5,000 and expenses for a tour in Australia. As things go, the offer was not a bad one, even for a popular concert vocalist.

We (*Globe*) are informed that Mdlle. Moisset, the Parisian *cantatrice*, who was to have appeared this season at the Convent Garden Promenade Concerts, will not be able to appear through illness, which, though not of any serious character, may nevertheless oblige her to have rest for some time.

Mr. Barry Sullivan commenced his next provincial tour on the 24th September. It is darkly rumoured that the success of another tragedian has filled him with disgust. "Why," he once tartly asked, "does this young man not stick to what he is *fitted* for—I mean *meelodrama*—and leave Shakespeare to me?"

An ancient actor has just shuffled off this mortal coil—James Gill Fenton, aged 83, one of a group of once well-known actors, of whom another, John Lee, lately celebrated his 86th birthday. Fenton's surviving son is a scenic artist, and another son, who died a little while back, was noted for his versatile powers.

The Dublin Exhibition Palace will be opened on Wednesday, December 26, under the management of Sir Edmund Lee. A large orchestra has been secured, Madame Rosé Hersee has been engaged for the first six concerts, and the musical arrangements will probably be under the direction of Mr. Frederic Archer, the able organist of the Alexandra Palace.

Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, has been lecturing in the chief towns of North and South Wales on National Music, claiming paternity for the principality of divers melodies published as English, Irish, and Scotch. The lectures were illustrated by his pianoforte playing and the singing of Miss Mary Davies, Miss Lizzie Evans, and Mr. Gwylim Thomas (the miner, and one of the rescuers, a basso).

It is intended to produce a dramatised version in five acts of Emile Zola's wonderful book, "L'Assommoir," which is a photograph of the hideous degradation by successive degrees of all that is good in the lower classes through the curse of drink. The author himself urged that there was nothing in his book capable of being dramatised, and in return received a *précis* of it, worked up into twelve very dramatic tableaux, which is shortly to be produced on the stage.

Amongst the new operas expected to be produced in Paris before the close of 1877-8 are the "Polyeucte" of M. Gounod, libretto by himself, after Corneille; the "Francoise de Rimini" of M. Ambroise Thomas, words by M. Jules Barbier; the "Néron" of Herr Rubinstein, book all by M. J. Barbier; the "Mademoiselle de Favart" of M. Offenbach, libretto by MM. Chivot and Luru; the "Dalila" of MM. Octave Feuillet and Louis Gallet for the poetry, and the music by M. Hémery, organist at Saint-Lô; "La Tsigane" of Herr Johann Strauss; and the "Lectrice de l'Infante" of M. Sorpotte, words by M. Paul Ferrier.

The American papers announce the death at Canton, Pennsylvania, on the 1st instant, Mr. Edward L. Davenport, the actor. Mr. Davenport was born in Connecticut in 1816, and had been upwards of forty years on the stage. In 1847 he came to England, and played for two seasons with Mr. Macready at Covent Garden Theatre, and he afterwards acted with Mr. Macready when the latter took farewell of the stage. While in England Mr. Davenport married Miss Fanny F. Vining, a member of a well-known theatrical family. His last appearance on the stage was in Philadelphia very recently as Dan'l Druce in the play of that name.

The financial result of the Mozart Festival at Salzburg has (says the *Athenæum*) produced but a small sum to be divided between the local musical charities and those of Vienna, and has failed to raise the capital sufficient to found a conservatorium, a grand concert hall, and an extensive musical library, so as to create at Salzburg an "International Mozart Foundation," as the central locality for musical Europe. Out of the efforts of the promoters of this vast undertaking one important result has been secured—namely, the proposed publication at Leipzic, by Breitkopf and Hartel, of the grand and complete edition of Mozart's compositions.

The *Living Age*, a paper now defunct, was, in one of its last issues facetious on the subject of "Zazel," the young lady who is fired out of a gun every evening at the Westminster Aquarium. The *Living Age* said:—"Barnum is a bald-headed old Yankee, who brags of having the biggest show in the world; and Zazel appears to be a muscular young man, made up to slightly resemble a young woman, but not so nice a performer as Lulu." A contemporary on this remarks that the young man who wrote the above paragraph must have seen Zazel after dinner. Barnum has offered Zazel $1,000 a week for eight months, but the offer has been declined.

Mr. Henry Compton, the comedian, died on the 15th September at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Compton (whose real name was Mackenzie) made his first appearance in London in 1837, at the Lyceum, in the musical farce of "The Waterman." He joined Mr. W. J. Hammond at Drury-lane in the succeeding year, and was afterwards engaged by Mr. Macready for the same house. He was afterwards at the Princess's Theatre under the management of Mr. J. M. Maddox, and at the Olympic when the elder Mr. William Farren was lessee. Subsequently he became a member of the Haymarket company, and remained there for many years, but finally severed his connection with that theatre to support Mr. H. J. Montague at the Globe. Mr. Compton's last engagement in London was at the Lyceum, where he played the Gravedigger in "Hamlet" during the long run of the play two seasons ago. The complimentary benefit he received at Drury-lane Theatre on the 1st of last March realized a very large sum, and was a strong proof of the high esteem in which he was personally held.

DEATH OF THE GREEK PREMIER. THE GREEK POLICY.

Admiral Canaris, the Greek Premier and veteran patriot of the war of independence, is dead; and, occurring at such a crisis as the present, the event has deeply moved his countrymen. Yet it is, on the whole, probable that they will be gainers by it. The gallant old sailor represented past struggles which it is not desirable to renew, and past prejudices which cannot be gratified except at the risk of all that sensible Hellenes hold most dear—the progress and material prosperity of Greece, perhaps even her existence as an independent State. A few months' since Canaris was summoned from his retirement to take the lead as Premier of a coalition Ministry, for which his age, patriotism, and services specially fitted him, as he was one of the few men whom rival factions would consent to obey, and in whom all his countrymen who were not professional politicians placed unlimited confidence. But it was tacitly understood that he was to be a fighting Premier; that as soon as opportunity offered he would marshal all the forces of the nation against Turks, and thus complete the work of the revolution by adding to Greece all the outlying provinces and islands which the Pan-Hellenic idea includes within its ambitious and comprehensive scope. According to the avowed intention of the Greeks and their sympathizers in Western Europe, Greece was to watch the death-struggles of Turkey, and, as soon as it became clear that the Ottoman empire was about to go to pieces, so that all her neighbours could intervene with safety, the Hellenic kingdom was to step forward and claim her share of the fragments. It was not a very heroic or straight-forward policy—nay, if men were to be consistent and Turk to be treated fairly, it would be called mean and cowardly, worse even than the conduct of Roumania, which at least strikes in while fighting is going on and takes her share of the knocks, and only equalled in combined perfidy and poltroonery by Servia, which calculates nicely how to gain a maximum of plunder at a minimum of risk. Such, nevertheless, was the policy which that fire-eating old Admiral was expected to champion, and its exigencies explain the seeming vacillation of the last six months, the combination of bluster and servility in dealing with the Porte, the military preparations and peaceful avowals, the threats and the persuasives, which alternated with the varying fortunes of the campaign. Now, a Minister who embodied the national aspirations for more territory, and had the confidence of all his countrymen, might do this with impunity; but not a mere party leader. So the successor of Canaris will have to make up his mind to a decided policy, and in this sense the death of the Admiral is a gain to Greece.—*Telegraph*, Sept. 17th.

The death of Canaris at the present time is a signal loss to Greece. It could not, indeed, have happened at a more unfortunate juncture. The influences at work within the kingdom have already strained to their utmost the resources of its statesmanship; and, now that the leading mind of the Government has disappeared from it, the policy and capacity of his successor become questions of no small importance. For it will be remembered that, at a moment when the young Monarch whom Europe agreed to recognise upon the throne disgraced by Otho was surrounded, and almost driven to the idea of abdication, by conflicting and intriguing factions, Canaris brought his great abilities and well-founded reputation for patriotism to the rescue, and steadied the helm which no other hand appeared competent to hold. No easy task will be inherited by the statesman who undertakes to fill his place; because, though Greece is a State of no particular power, the existing complications in the East confer upon it a position out of all proportion to the extent of its territory or the magnitude of its military forces. We must never forget that though the limits of Hellenic dominion are fixed by treaty, its people have never declared themselves satisfied with this diplomatic settlement, and confidently looked forward to the day when a greater sovereignty will be their own, even if it should not replace the Cross of St. Sophia at Constantinople itself. Such an ambition might deserve more encouragement had the nation done its best with what it already possesses.—*Echo*, September 17.

The heroic years of the life of Canaris were spent in freeing Greece from Turkish tyranny, and he was called to the councils of the King in the crisis of the present year because it seemed that the time had come when Greek provinces still unfreed might be rescued from the Porte and added to the kingdom of Hellas. The sailor-volunteer who distinguished himself by deeds of heroic daring more than half a century ago might not repeat in his old age the exploits of his youth, but his experience invested him with an authority no one else could exercise for the prevention of premature demonstrations. The native Ipsara of Canaris has remained to this day under the Turks, and we may be sure that he could not consider his work done until its liberation was accomplished. When, at the beginning of June, he was entreated to quit his cottage for the Presidency of the Greek Cabinet, he did not remember his ninety years, and came at once to the call. Under his leadership factions could be appeased and jealousies reconciled. For three months he had remained at the head of affairs, not plunging his country into war, but not ceasing to make the nation more and more ready for war should the moment for war arrive.—*Times*, September 18th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

THURSDAY, 8th November.

Of Patna sales to-day at $725 to $730, and of Benares at $645 to $650; the higher rates being for select chests of both kinds.

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- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight .. 3/11¼
- Credits, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0

On Bombay.—Bank, sight 219½

On Calcutta.—Bank, sight 219½

On Shanghai.—
- Bank, sight 72½
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Chinese Insurance Company—$255 per share.

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Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $10.20, by Hop-tai-wo to travelling trader.

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Inferior Cardamons—20 bags, at $18.60, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish—10 bags, at $26.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Dried Lung-ngan Pulp—40 bags, at $11.50, by Shing-chong to travelling trader.

Black Sessamums—100 bags, at $4.86, by Wo-tuck-hing to travelling trader.

Sapanwood—500 piculs, at $1.85, by Fook-mow-loong to local trader.

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HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.)

November 8th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.270
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.219
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.189
Thermometer—9 A.M.	74
Thermometer—1 P.M.	76
Thermometer—4 P.M.	76
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	71½
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	74
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	74
Thermometer—Maximum	77
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	71

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

November 8th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong: On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy: On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai: On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki: Previous day at 4 P.M.	Nagasaki: On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.25	30.31	30.20	30.21	30.30	30.32	30.29	30.36
Thermometer attached	75.0	74.0	—	—	54.0	53.0	57.9	56.3
Direction of Wind	N	ENE	NE	N	N	N	NNW	N
Force	2	2	3	1	3	3	4	2
Dry Thermometer	75.0	74.0	73.0	73.0	55.0	54.0	63.0	49.6
Wet Thermometer	68.0	70.0	67.0	67.0	51.0	51.0	55.6	48.0
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	o.c.	b.	o.c.	o.c.	b.	b.c.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

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NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

LARGE TAKASIMA COAL, EX GODOWN, at $8 per Ton.

Apply to THOS. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road Central and East Point.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1877. [1m1594

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [52

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
HONGKONG. [tf1409

JOHN SKINKER, 115, PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.'s Repeating Rifles, Carbines, and Muskets, Model 1866 and 1873; Plain Mounted, or Gold, Silver, or Nickel-Plated, and Beautifully Engraved.

METALLIC CARTRIDGES of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or Rifles of their make. [3m1305

CORPORATE & REGISTERED TRADE C.J MARK.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON AND CO., WESTERN WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

Manufacturers of the highest class ENGINEER'S CAST STEEL FILES, TOOLS, CUTLERY, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA, HARRIS, GOODWIN AND Co., HONGKONG and SHANGHAI,

who will always carry a large Stock of Files, Cutlery, and other Goods. [3m1348

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1877. [749

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ABIEL ABBOT, American 3-m. schooner, Chase.—Russell & Co.

BONITA, German 3-m. schooner, Stehr.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

BROOMHALL, British ship, Bate.—Russell & Co.

CANDIDATE, British schooner, Davidson.—Order.

CHAMRON KAMEYE, Siamese bark, Möller.—Chinese.

CHASCA, American bark, Washburn.—Order.

CILURNUM, British ship, Shrewsbury.—Wieler & Co.

CLARA, British ship, Chalmers.—Order.

COQUETTE, German bark, Sauridsen.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, British ship, Grierson.—Russell & Co.

EMPREZA, British bark, Skinner.—Birley & Co.

EVENING STAR, British bark, Ashburn.—Borneo & Co.

FABIUS, Siamese ship, Stolze.—Kin Tye Loong.

FAUGH-A-BALLAUGH, German bark, Rute.—Carlowitz & Co.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, Thompson.—Captain.

GUSTAV & MARIE, German ship, Buhrsch.—Wieler & Co.

HARBINGER, British ship, Johnston.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HELICON, American ship, Howes.—Melchers & Co.

H. N. CARLETON, American bark, Harkness.—Captain.

HORSA, British ship, Wadley.—P. & O. Co.

INDIA, Norwegian bark, Keldahl.—Siemssen & Co.

JAPAN, German schooner, Oltmanns.—Siemssen & Co.

KATE CARNIE, British bark, Wilson.—Melchers & Co.

KJOBENHAVN, Danish steamer, Jerichau.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

LORD OF THE ISLES, British bark, Watt.—Meyer & Co.

LUCKY, Siamese bark, Sadershorn.—Tack Mee.

MANGERTON, British bark, Thompson.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MARIE, German bark, Burmeister.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

MARIVELES, Spanish steamer, J. Manos.—Remedios & Co.

ONEIDA, British ship, Clyme.—Messageries Maritimes.

PALESTINE, British bark, Scowcroft.—Chinese.

RHUDDLAND CASTLE, British bark, Richards.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

SAMOS, American 3-m. schooner, Bryant.—Russell & Co.

STARLIGHT, Siamese brig, Wachtelbrenner.—Kien-tye-loong.

SUMATRA, American ship, Clough.—Order.

SYDENHAM, British ship, Millar.—Messageries Maritimes.

T. A. GODDARD, American bark, Smith.—Chinese.

THREE BROTHERS, British bark, Kahloke.—Yee Tye.

WOODVILLE, British bark, Nelson.—Meyer & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers).

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"BOWEN"

will be despatched as above TO-DAY (Friday), the 9th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1877. [1597

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY"

Captain Blanco, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1877. [1664

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED"

will be despatched on or about the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877. [1659

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS"

will be despatched on or about the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877. [1517

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"VENICE,"

Captain Rhode, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1877. [1657

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"HINDOSTAN,"

Captain A. B. Mactavish, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1877. [1658

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES, VIA INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Rubattino Steamer

"SUMATRA"

Captain Caboara, 2,000 tons capacity, will be despatched from Singapore for Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles, on TUESDAY, the 20th of November, and has room for Cargo and Splendid Accommodation for Passengers, carrying a Surgeon, and Stewardess.

This Line offer cheapest opportunity to travellers for visiting the chief ports of Italy by interrupting the voyage at Naples, whence the same may be continued to Genoa and Marseilles without payment of additional Passage Money by the Company's Steamers running twice a week between the different ports of Italy.

CHINA CARGO for Mediterranean or Adriatic Ports should be timely addressed to the Undersigned, who are prepared to effect the transhipment at reduced rates.

For Freight or Passage, and all further Particulars, apply to REME BROTHERS, Agents at Singapore, for Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., Genoa.

1577]

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY,
To follow the "CHOCOLA."

THE A1 British Barque

"EMPREZA,"

Captain Skinner, will load here and have a quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1877. [1634

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A1 American Ship

"CHARTER OAK,"

Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1642

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"COLORADO,"

Ingraham, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1643

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Ship

"ISLES OF THE SOUTH,"

Dennett, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1877. [1526

FOR LONDON.

THE *A1 100 years Splendid British Clipper Ship

"SYDENHAM,"

A. Millar, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1877. [1461

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship

"GALATEA."

Taeger, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1877. [1387

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"GRASMERE,"

Hastings, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1877. [1268

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 British Barque

"CHOCOLA,"

Captain Kennett, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1877. [1551

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"SAN LORENZO,"

Mandariaga, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1877. [1601

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Barkentine

"ABIEL ABBOTT,"

J. Chase, Master, will load here for the above Port and have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1877. [1m1567

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Portuguese Ship

"ALVA,"

Captain Souza, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1877. [1507

FOR LONDON.

THE 100 A1 British Barque

"WOODVILLE,"

T. E. Nelson, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1877. [1460

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "AMAZONE," Commandant MORTEMART, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 14th November, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CHINA" will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 23rd November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 22nd instant. Parcel Packets will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Steamship

"RAJANATTIANUHAR,"

19,000 piculs carrying capacity.

For further Particulars, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [1650

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [81

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [66

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [77

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [80

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [76

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Manila.—Per sailing ship, to-day, the 9th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Amoy*, to-day, the 9th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Emuy*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits Settlements and Calcutta.—Per *Venice* and *Hindostan*, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet "BOWEN" will be despatched from Hongkong on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be registered after 11.15 A.M.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 A.M. Supplementary Mail on board for Singapore only until hour of Departure.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it viâ Galle.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "AMAZONE" will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of CLOSING the Mails, &c.:—

WEDNESDAY, 14th instant.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

THURSDAY, 15th instant,

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

REGISTRATION TO BANGKOK.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

There will be communication with Australia viâ Btaavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

LEAVE HONGKONG BY FRENCH PACKET		
July 7th.	September 15th.	November 29th.
LEAVE BATAVIA.		
July 20th.	October 1st.	December 16th.
DUE AT PORT DARWIN.		
July 31st.	October 12th.	December 24th.
DUE AT SYDNEY.		
August 19th.	October 31st.	January 12th.
DUE AT MELBOURNE.		
August 25th.	November 6th.	January 18th.
DUE AT ADELAIDE.		
August 31st.	November 12th.	January 24th.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

COMMUNICATION WITH BATAVIA.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China, and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon,—
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon,
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers (but not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter), Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom viâ Southampton by British Packet for one penny; or viâ Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1.—Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2.—If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the Commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3.—If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

The attention of owners, agents, and charterers of steamers is drawn to the provisions of The Post Office Ordinance, 1876, which comes into force on the 23rd instant.

Under the old Ordinance no notice was required of the departure of a vessel if not advertised, nor of departures for Canton or Macao. Notice is now required of any departure, though with regard to sailing ships, the old rule will practically remain in force, that notice need not be sent unless asked for.

Section XXV. requires that the first notice be sent to the Post Office.

In the case of steamers plying regularly or on fixed days, notice of any change in the day or hour will be sufficient.

Stamped correspondence may still be sent on board any vessel after the Mail is closed at the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General takes this opportunity of calling the attention of firms to the fact that any such words as Despatches will close at 11 A.M., added to the advertisement of a vessel are illegal. Consignees' letters are exempted by law from passing through the Post Office, but no person is allowed to make collection of such letters for transmission under a penalty of £100 per week during which the practice continued.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if the public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent. on all Stamps purchased.

MAILS EXCHANGED WITH MANILA AND SAIGON.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon; but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

EXTRACTS.

WHO IS THY FRIEND?

BY FRANCES BROWNE, THE "BLIND POETESS OF DONEGAL."

Who is thy friend? The man that shares thy pleasures
In banquet hall or beauty's witching bowers;
He that will dance with thee to folly's measures,
And make no reckoning of the squandered hours—
To whom the revel and the game is all?
These are the friends that help men to their fall.

Who is thy friend? The man that shares thy pride,
Thine hour of glory, or thy day of gain;
Who stands in every triumph by thy side,
And never finds that triumph false or vain;
But shapes his doctrine as thy humour goes?
These are the friends misfortune turns to foes.

Who is thy friend? The man that for his winning
To power or place hath need of thine or thee;
Who will not fear thy risk, or blame thy sinning,
So it but speed his fortune's growing tree;
Whose praise is large, whose promise larger yet?
These are the friends that fail us and forget.

Who is thy friend? The man of truth and trust,
In gladness near, in sorrow nearer still,
To thy faults generous, to thy merits just,
Thy help to every good from every ill,
Whose love for the world's hate might make amends?
Alas for it! this life hath few such friends.

Who is thy friend? The best, the least regarded,
In faith unfailing, and in love unchanged
Through all the changeful years, though ill rewarded,
Give Him thy heart, so long and far estranged;
And from the broken reeds of earth ascend,
To seek in heaven thine everlasting Friend.

BRAEMAR.

In the very heart of the Grampian range we come upon the district known as Braemar. It is peculiarly Highland, and was long known as a royal forest; and there still the Earl of Fife has immense herds of wild red deer. On the south towers up Lochna Gar; on the north are the double cones of Ben-na-Baird, while mightier Ben-Macdhui looms huge and vast to the westward. At the castleton of Braemar are the ruins of an ancient hunting-seat, built by Malcolm I. on the summit of a rock called the Clunaidh. There the king had a draw-bridge communicating with the opposite bank, and hence the older name of the place was *Cean-an-drochart*, or "the bridge-head." In this district is also the house of Invercauld, and no place is more characteristically adapted for the residence of a Highland chief. All around are vast forests of silver birch and sombre firs. Behind the mansion—now so often visited by royalty—rises Craig Leik; below Lochna Gar spreads the immense pine forests of Balloch Buy, to the eye a sea of dark cones, amid which the white cascade of the Garwell glitters in the sun. A few miles further down the river, in the centre of magnificent scenery, is the Queen's picturesque Highland residence, Balmoral.—*Picturesque Europe.*

MR. RUNDLE'S GOAT.

"My dear, I'm going to purchase a goat," said Mr. Rundle to his wife one morning at breakfast. "A what?" exclaimed his wife, the picture of astonishment. "A goat," said Mr. Rundle, making his paper rustle, and looking stern and stately. For he had read in a scientific paper that there was nothing so excellent for keeping rats and mice out of a cellar as to put a goat in it. The scientific paper did not inform him why it was that rats and mice object to inhabiting the same cellar with a goat. His cellar was infested with rats, which made raids on his potatoes, flour, pork, and other articles of an edible nature, so he determined to buy a goat. "Are you crazy?" said Mrs. Rundle, sharply. "No, madam," he replied, loftily; "neither was I aware that purchasing a goat indicated the necessity for entering a lunatic asylum." "Well," exclaimed Mrs. Rundle, "of all the things I ever heard ——" She did not finish her sentence, but sat and gasped. "Hooray, par!" cried his son George, enthusiastically, "I'll ride him. Won't he butt the women! I saw a goat once poke an old man in the back, and he went on his nose." Directly after breakfast, Mr. Rundle left the house, and made for the abode of Mr. Whiteley, in Westbourne-grove, who deals in everything from an elephant to a boat's anchor. He stated his need, and his assistant said he'd send one round to the house in a couple of hours. Then Mr. Rundle went to the city, totted up figures all day, and at five o'clock started for his house. When he reached it, he found his wife locked in a bedroom, his boy and at least twenty others in the yard, and the goat standing on his hind legs keeping the boys at bay. As soon as Master George saw his father, he shouted, "Par, here he is. Aint he a good one? He's butted Tomkins' fence down, knocked a hole in the wash-house door, smashed the tool-shed, and made for mar. Oh, I say, didn't she run! He aint killed anybody yet, for when he comes at us we get on the wall. I say, boys, aint it fun?" And George and his companions roared at the memory of the enjoyment. "Why did't you put him in the cellar? I want him to tackle the rats, and butt the life out of millions of them." "Par," said George, "you're stronger than we are. You do it. We're afraid." Mr. Rundle started for the goat, and about the same time the goat started for him; and before he knew what was the matter he was throwing a beautiful somersault. The boys laughed with great glee. He didn't attempt to get up for a while—not, indeed, until the goat, imagining he had killed his master, commenced eating up the grape vine. Then Mr. Rundle stole noiselessly upon him, grasped him by the hind legs, threw him, and commenced to drag him towards the basement. "George," he shouted, "open the cellar door, and be quick about it." George hurried to obey the command, and Mr. Rundle succeeded in dragging the goat to the door, and hurling him through it, and then he bolted the door and shouted, "I don't care whether the rats eat you, or you butt them to death." Then he walked upstairs, knocked at his wife's bedroom door, informed her that the goat was safely locked in the cellar, and told her that he wanted his dinner. "Mr. Rundle," said his wife, after she had unlocked the door, "do you think that I'm going to live with a man that has such murderous animals about the place? If you don't kill that goat, I'll leave this house, and go home to my father." Here a terrific scream was heard from the yard, and down-stairs rushed Rundle. A sad scene met his view. The servant girl, not knowing that the goat was in the cellar, unbolted the door, and was about descending into it for the beer. She had reached the second step, when something struck her, and she went flying into the yard. And then there was a whirlwind of goat; and he danced round her, and she screamed, and the neighbours stuck their heads out of the windows, and yelled "Police!" There was no help for it, though, and when Mr. Rundle thoroughly took in the situation he rushed to his bed-room, grasped his revolver, and soon the poor goat was dead. It was shortly afterwards discovered that during the short time the goat had been in the cellar he had knocked all the barrels to pieces, and that flour, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables were floating about in rich pork brine and beer. Mr. Rundle has stopped his subscription to the scientific paper, and says that editors who set forth such rampant ideas deserve to be hanged; for a greater act of social atrocity he never knew. —*Once a Week.*

KAISER WILHELM AT BABELSBERG.

The imperial banner again waves over the Castle of Babelsberg, proclaiming the presence of his German Majesty at his favourite abode on the banks of the Havel. Nor is his affection for Babelsberg surprising; seeing that house, park, and grounds are the work of his own hands. A broad well-kept walk leads, by fine trees, green lawns, and leafy shrubs, to the castle, which is built in plain Gothic style, and presents the aspect, not so much of the palace of a mighty emperor as of the country seat of a wealthy nobleman. Through a long narrow archway in the basement, closed by an iron gate, we enter the hall, decorated with emblems and trophies of the chase, whence a narrow passage conduct to the private apartments of the Empress, situated on the ground-floor. Here pictures, statues, and books all display the artistic tastes and refined mind of their owner, who as daughter of the Grand Duke Karl August of Saxe Weimar, the patron of Germany's most celebrated poets, enjoyed in her youth Goethe's instruction and ennobling friendship. Adjoining her Majesty's rooms are those of the Grand Duchess of Baden, her only daughter, who is devotedly attached to her parents. Continuing our way through the lofty dining-hall, we ascend by a winding iron staircase to the apartments of his Majesty, and of the Crown Prince and Princess, on the first-floor. It was a delicate attention on the Emperor's part to have the rooms of his daughter-in-law decorated with damask curtains and coverings of Scotch tartan, in exact imitation of the apartments formerly occupied by her at Windsor. Noticeable among the plain furniture in her Imperial Highness's room, adorned with her own sketches of Scotch and English scenery, is a chair, skilfully made and presented to her by her husband. Every prince of the Hohenzollern line is bound by the custom of his house to learn some handicraft, and the Crown Prince selected that of a joiner. His Majesty's apartments, separated from those of his son by a narrow passage, forming an inner balcony of the dining-hall, consist merely of a room, answering the combined purposes of drawing-room and study, and a comparatively small bedroom. The furniture, entirely unaltered since he took possession of the castle, is of light uncarved oak, and, in conjunction with the bright colour of the walls, hung with engravings and photographs, produces a genial home-like impression, enhanced by the partially-carpeted, tasteful, parquet floor. The small iron bedstead, with its hard mattress, horse-hair pillow, and woollen quilt, suggestive of camp rather than royal life, is placed sideways along the wall. The chief ornaments of the bedroom are a copy of Rauch's famous statue of Queen Louisa, the Emperor's mother; a finely-moulded bust of the Empress, executed by the Crown Princess, alike an adept with the chisel and the brush; the portrait of the Crown Prince in camp-dress, taken before the war of 1866; and a picture of the late Czar Nicholas, the Emperor's brother-in-law, almost idolised by him. The other paintings depict episodes of manœuvres and important events of the last war. Two photographs of the famous attack of the King's own Grenadiers on the heights of Skalitz are inscribed with marginal notes by his Majesty. In his small fine handwriting the monarch has marked with a cross the names of those officers who sacrificed their lives in the service of their king and fatherland.

In the drawing-room there are windows on both sides. Between a long sofa, which is generally covered with books or papers, and a table, round which the Cabinet Council assembles, stands a plain armchair, with a stiff high back, that does duty on state occasions as the imperial throne. The room commands a magnificent view over the Bridge and Lake of Glienicke, where a miniature frigate, a present from Queen Victoria, lies at anchor. Here, as elsewhere, there are many objects, which served as souvenirs of the pleasant times spent by the Kaiser in England. In the hall of the castle is a large porter's chair, also a gift from the English Sovereign, which by some mechanical contrivance can be arranged to form a kind of bed for the watchman. In the Empress's boudior there is a painting in oil of the Duke of Connaught as a baby, whose godfather the Emperor is. Conspicuous among the engravings in the Emperor's apartment are some portraits of English ladies—of the late Marchioness of Waterford, the Viscountess Canning, and the Duchess of Wellington. The Duchess of Sagan, the beautiful "Dorothea of Courland," who at the Congress of Vienna bewitched all hearts, Fanny Elsler, the famous *danseuse*, the last friend of the unhappy King of Rome, afterwards Duke of Reichstadt, who at her side endeavoured to while away the bitter hours of exile, have also found a place in his Majesty's collection. The various nicknacks on his *secrétaire* are for the most part relics of the battle-field. The book-shelves contain a small but select library, including the chief classical authors of German literature and many leading works on military subjects. A few small volumes are composed of the pamphlets and articles anonymously published by the Emperor before and at the time of the reorganisation of the Prussian army. Among the many interesting objects lying about the room are a small picture cut from a child's play-book, coloured by the Crown Prince as his first Christmas present to his father, and a mat lined with blue calico, crocheted by the Grand Duchess of Baden.

The rudiments of war may be said to have been learned by the future Kaiser in the days of his exile, when he was a child or stripling at Königsberg and Niemen. How much he had profited by the precepts of Scharnhorst, Stein, and Hardenberg he showed in his first campaign. At Bar-sur-Aube the part which he took in an attack on the French won for him the Iron Cross and the Russian Order of St. George. With the Prussian Guards, he for the first time entered Paris in 1815. Shortly afterwards, at the Prince Regent's invitation, he visited England in his royal father's suite. In the long years of general peace and tranquillity subsequent to Napoleon's exile in St. Helena, he chiefly devoted himself to military pursuits. On his father's death, Prince Wilhelm, raised to the rank of the Prince of Prussia, turned his attention to the details of Government administration. Not entirely approving Frederick William IV.'s concessions to Liberalism by the voluntary grant of a Constitution, the Prince, then generally looked upon as inclined to reactionary principles, withdrew for a time from the capital to Coblentz on the Rhine. The revolutionary storm of 1848, bursting over the whole Continent, compelled Prince Wilhelm, who implored the King to make a determined stand against the Radicals, to seek temporary refuge in England. In the dead of night the future Emperor, whose palace in Berlin was only saved from destruction on the part of an enraged mob by the inscription 'National Property,' fled from his fatherland. The warm reception accorded him by the Royal Family of England is often gratefully alluded to by his Majesty. After public excitement had partially subsided, the Prince returned home, and assumed his duties in the Prussian Parliament, to which, in the mean time, he had been elected by a small constituency. The 'deputy for Wirsitz' soon quitted Parliament, assumed command of the corps charged with suppression of the insurrection in Baden, and gave the first proofs of his eminent strategical abilities in the fight against the revolutionary hordes under Hecker and Microslawski. A statue of St. George killing the dragon, presented by the late King as an emblem of this period, has been placed in the courtyard of Babelsberg, where it remains the sole memorial of the Kaiser's victorious deeds. His brother's increasing infirmity necessitated in 1858 Prince Wilhelm's nomination as Regent, an office he filled three years, until his final accession to the throne. The bitter conflict with Parliament respecting the reorganisation of the army, deemed absolutely essential by him for the maintenance of Prussia's powerful position in the European concert, kindled popular animosity against him. The victorious wars of 1866 and 1870 brought about a sudden change in the relations with his subjects, and the Kaiser became the idol of the nation.

While the Emperor's life at Babelsberg is that of a country gentleman, at Berlin he is occupied unceasingly with the duties of empire. Rising at an early hour, he receives reports from different officials, inspects troops, and works with short intervals, occupied in visits and drives, until late in the evening, when, before taking tea with her Majesty, he may, in winter, often be seen in his well-known box in the Operaor the Schauspielhaus. His mode of life is extremely simple. Although M. Urban Dubois, acknowledged to be the greatest living master of the culinary art, is *chef de cuisine* in the royal kitchen, his Majesty has like his father, whose favourite dish was national sourcrout and peas, an affection for homely fare. If in company he lights a cigar, it is more as a signal to his guests that the smoking-hour has arrived than for the pleasure which it gives him, and, after a few minutes the cigar is allowed to go out. From his youth an enthusiastic sportsman, the Emperor is still an excellent shot. Despite his years he still rides erect on his charger in front of the troops. As a soldier he has a keen eye for the minutest details. The army, mainly indebted to him for its present strength and greatness, is in a measure his own family, justifying the 'Good-morning, children!' with which on reviews he familiarly greets his soldiers. Posterity will doubtless recognise more fully than his contemporaries generally do that Kaiser Wilhelm, for the administration and internal welfare of his country, has accomplished as great services as for its union and military power. Bismarck and Moltke, though sharing the Emperor's fame, and popularly esteemed the main authors of his brilliant achievements, are not removed from the limits of his authority. At an age when men usually repose from life's storms and turmoils, the Emperor, showing no indication of his advanced years or declining powers, still stands erect and unbent at the helm of State, wielding alike the sceptre and the sword.—*From "Celebrities at Home" in the World.*

LONDON GIN.

Several of the London police magistrates have recently had to determine cases of adulteration of gin, though there is, it would appear, no definite standard of quality for the liquid in question. In the cases investigated the amount of water added varied from 42 to 56 per cent., the price of the gin being two shillings or two shillings and threepence per bottle. In the most flagrant case, where the "very best gin" was asked for, the defence was, that the gin had been in a dry cupboard since Christmas, and that some must have evaporated—in other words, that there had been an interchange of gin and water between the bottle and the atmosphere. In another case, the defendant's counsel admitted the "preparation," but justified it on the ground that the publican had to provide a handsome and commodious place, and was put to considerable expense in so doing. The magistrate, however, very justly declined to take such matters into consideration, and inflicted a penalty of £25, with leave to appeal. Several other cases were ordered to stand over until the appeal has been heard; and, mean-while, doubtless the publicans will make the most of the occasion. There certainly ought to be a standard of quality for gin, and publicans should be taught as sharply as the law can teach them to abstain from adulteration. A publican waters his gin for the purpose of filling his own pocket, and he would probably not scruple about adding anything, whether harmless or noxious, to the liquors he sells in order to compass the same end.—*Medical Examiner.*

FANCY-WORK WITH LEAVES.

Vases and dinner ornaments may be very prettily filled with leaves properly preserved. Brackets may be made to resemble carving, and also picture-frames. The bright tints of autumnal leaves are excellent for the purpose. Gather a good assortment, which may comprise every tint from crimson to scarlet, from scarlet to yellow, and from yellow to green. The red beech and the sumach are very useful, so are the oak and ferns. Smooth every leaf on the wrong side with a hot iron, holding it down a minute or two. Any leaves that are not flat must be soaked in water first. Then oil them over on the right side. Next, take a number of fine wire stems, and fix every leaf to a stem. Lay the leaf over the wire, which should extend the entire length of the leaf, to support it. The leaf is attached by its stalk to the artificial stem. Use the fine green-covered reel wire necessary in wax-flower making for this. Afterwards cover the stems with green tissue paper or brown Berlin wool, and join them together in sprays. The dividual leaves on each spray must be of the same kind and colour. Afterwards mix and arrange the sprays according to taste. Oak-leaves and acorns, gummed on a cardboard frame, make good brackets, boxes, and picture-frames. Acorns and other berries used in this way ought first to be cut in half.—*Cassell's Household Guide for September.*

COSSACK ROGUERY.

One of the war correspondents gives an account of the tricks of the semi-heathen Cossack troopers. Passing through the streets of Galatz, the thin, weary-looking horse of a Cossack fell suddenly and lay apparently lifeless on the ground. Its master was moved even to tears, and bewailed the unhappy fate which had not only deprived him of a favourite, but left him horseless just at the most interesting moment of the war. A crowd gathered round, and in it were men whose kind hearts would not suffer them to leave the poor man without some practical expression of their pity. A subscription was made, and the man, taking the saddle from the lifeless animal, went on his way with dried tears, for he had actually wept. As the crowd were bending over the little horse in pure sympathy, a whistle was heard at the other end of the street. The horse sprang to his feet, and with a joyful neigh joined his master, whose clever trick was much admired, even by those who suffered by it. To deceive the good people of Galatz in any transaction in which money is involved is no easy task, and demands an amount of cleverness seldom to be found. Another proof of the same doubtful morality was told by an eye-witness. A Cossack having cast his eyes on a piece of cheese which he desired to buy from a Jew, asked to examine it. While it was in his hands he asked the price, which was, of course, exorbitant. He placed it under his arm and began to bargain. As he talked his comrades passed behind him and each cut off a piece. The Cossack said it was a small cheese, the Jew that it was a big one. But as the Cossack could show it from time to time looking smaller and smaller, the Jew, afraid to attempt any violence, gave in to the Cossack's price, which, unlike that of the Sibylline books, grew ever smaller and smaller, as the article he had to buy diminished.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 8TH NOV., 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.50 to 3.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$94.00 to 101.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$100.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$82.00 to 84.00
Chints, per piece	$1.70 to 4.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.65
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.60
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 16 lbs., per piece	$2.50 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.58
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.70
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.95
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.85 to 1.90
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.55 to 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Muslins White, Plain, 12yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2lbs., per piece	$2.15 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.05 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.90 to 5.95
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.60 to 4.65
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.05
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.30
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.70 to 8.85
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.65 to 8.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$3.20 to 3.25
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.95 to 7.20
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.94 to 6.08
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.90 to 6.09
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.90 to 6.02
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$67.00 to —
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$67.50 to —
Steel, English, per tub	$3.75 to 3.85
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.20 to 4.55
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$24.00 to 25.00
Spelter, per picul	$7.80 to 7.95
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$20.00 to 20.40
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.45 to 5.50

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$22.00 to 22.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$14.60 to 14.80
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$65.50 to 66.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 550
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$6.60 to 8.05
Camphor, packed, per picul	$19.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Baros, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	$137 to 147
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$42.50 to 43.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.75 to 10.15
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$28.00 to 29.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$14.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$14.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.20 to 18.20
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$17.80 to 18.40
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.80 to 17.20
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.20
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.80 to 5.90
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$5.50 to 5.40
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.5 to 3.3.0
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.6.5 to 3.8.0
Dried Lily Flowers	$13.50 to 14.20
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.40 to 1.80
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.50 to 3.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.95 to 7.20
Fungus	$36.50 to 37.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 235
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.0.0 to 13.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.70 to 4.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.40
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.50 to 13.00
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.85 to 9.85
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.95 to 8.25
Peas, White, per picul	$2.22 to 2.24
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.23 to 2.25
Peas, Black, per picul	$2.52 to 2.55
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.26 to 2.28
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.30 to 2.38
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.5.0 to 7.5
Putchuck, per picul	$18.[illegible] to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,800 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.44 to 2.46
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.34 to 2.36
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.32 to 2.34
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$2.22 to 2.24
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$2.24 to 2.26
Rice, Saigon, No. 2, per picul	$2.18 to 2.20
Rice, Saigon, No. 3, per picul	$2.12 to 2.14
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.70 to 6.75
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.90 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$4.45 to 4.65
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.35 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.3.8
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 80.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.60
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$3.75 to 4.15
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.80 to 14.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.50 to 7.65
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.40 to 3.55
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.60 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.00
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.4.0 to 5.4.5
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pl.	$6.70 to 6.80
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pl.	$6.10 to 6.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.30 to 4.05
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.55 to 9.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.00 to 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$1.80 to 1.90
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.00 to 2.15
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 7.3.0 to 7.3.5
Window Glass, per box	$2.97 to 3.05

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
			HONGKONG.			
			STEAMERS.			
Bombay	Oct. 24	Briscoe	Brit. str	719	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Bowen	Nov. 5	Miller	Brit. str	1500	Gibb, Livingston & Co	S'gapore,&c.
Camoes	Oct. 2		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Cheang H. Kian	Nov. 1	Webb	Brit. str	956	Man-hing	Amoy
Emuy	Nov. 7	Blanco	Span. str	414	Remedios & Co	Manila
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Feratower	Oct. 7	Von Bargen	Brit. str	700	Chinese	Swatow
Hindostan	Oct. 30	Muctavish	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'gapore,&c.
Golden Horn	Nov. 3	Alton	Brit. str	1024	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ichang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kjobenhavn	Nov. 6	Jerichau	Dan. str	701	H. Kiær & Co	
Mariveles	Oct. 18	Munoz	Span. str	202	Remedios & Co	
Norna	Nov. 8	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Pacific	—	Peterson	Ger. str	69	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Panay	Oct. 31	Gayenechea	Span. str	500	Remedios & Co	
R'janatianuhar	Nov. 3	Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Sea Gull	Sept. 19	Roberts	Amr. str	48	Insurance Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy	—	—	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Strathairly	Nov. 8	Cassap	Brit. str	1235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Venice	Oct. 29	Rhode	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'gapore,&c.
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. C. de Vries	June 4		Brit. str	334	George McBain	Repairing
Yesso	Nov. 8	Ashton	Brit. str	560	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
			SAILING VESSELS.			
Abiel Abbot	Sept. 24	J. Chase	Amr. sch	590	Russell & Co	New York
Abercarne	Oct. 11	H. Evans	Brit. sh	1087	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Alphington	Sept. 6	Cunningham	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	For Sale
Alva	Aug. 30	E. de Souza	Port. sh	631	Brandao & Co	Melbourne
Angostura	Oct. 24	Boysen	Ger. bk	448	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon
Auguste	Oct. 21	Bernard	Fren. bk	862	Russell & Co	Honolulu
Bonito	Nov. 7	Stohr	Ger. sch	341	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Broomhall	Oct. 26	H. Bate	Brit. sh	1379	Russell & Co	
Bua Casc	Oct. 22	Lange	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Candidate	Nov. 1	Davidson	Brit. sh	765	Order	Cebu
Ch'ron Kamrye	Sept. 4	Moller	Siam. bk	480	Chinese	
Charter Oak	Oct. 24	Staples	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Honolulu
Charite	Nov. 7	Herve	Fren. bk	355	Carlowitz & Co	
Chasca	Oct. 4	Washburn	Amr. bk	628	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Chocola	Oct. 6	Kennett	Brit. bk	284	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Cilurnum	Sept. 25	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh	1884	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Clara	Nov. 7	Chalmers	Brit. sh	937	Order	
Coeran	Sept. 25	Vincent	Amr. sch	150	Chinese Insurance Co	
Colorado	Oct. 15	Ingraham	Amr. sh	1075	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Coquette	Nov. 7	Sauridsen	Ger. bk	281	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Cresswell	Oct. 30	G. White	Brit. bk	464	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Criterion	Sept. 1	W. Lull	Amr. sh	1546	Siemssen & Co	Manila
Darra	Sept. 14	Cameron	Brit. sh	999	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Cebu
Dauphin	Oct. 15	Lelionnais	Fren. bk	337	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Haiphong
E. Nicholson	Oct. 24	Grierson	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	
Elmstone	Oct. 19	Henderson	Brit. bk	698	D. Lapraik & Co	
Empreza	Oct. 28	Skinner	Brit. bk	236	Rozario & Co	M'bourne,&c.
Evening Star	Oct. 19	C. Asburn	Brit. bk	371	Borneo Co	
Fabius	Oct. 23	Stolze	Siam. sh	636	Kien-tye-loong	
F.-a-Balaugh	Nov. 6	Rute	Ger. bk	240	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon
Galatea	July 30	Taeger	Ger. sh	1296	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Garmouth	Sept. 24	McPherson	Brit. sch	199	Meyer & Co	Melbourne
Genevieve	Oct. 21	Le Fratre	Fren. bk	639	Landstein & Co	Singapore
Glory	Aug. 18	Thompson	Siam. bk	449	Tack-mee	
Great Admiral	Aug. 19	Thompson	Amr. sh	1576	Russell & Co	
G. v. Prinsterer	Oct. 14	J. E. de Jong	Dut. bk	371	Melchers & Co	Sourabaya
Gustav & Marie	Nov. 8	Buhrsch	Ger. sh	354	Wieler & Co	
Harbinger	July 27	A. Johnston	Brit. sh	1506	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Helicon	Oct. 17	Howes	Amr. sh	1200	Melchers & Co	
H. S. Sanford	Aug. 12	Sleepe	Amr. sh	1159	Russell & Co	New York
H. N. Carleton	Oct. 16	Harkness	Amr. bk	872	Russell & Co	Honolulu
Horsa	Nov. 8	Wadley	Brit. sh	1127	P. & O. S. N. Co	
India	Oct. 12	Kildahl	Nor. bk	786	Siemssen & Co	Iloilo
Isles of South	July 5	Dennett	Brit. sh	820	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Jacatra	Oct. 28	Dirksen	Dut. bg	310	Siemssen & Co	
Japan	Oct. 28	Oltmann	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Johanne	Oct. 3	Heroksen	Ger. bk	528	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kate Carnie	Oct. 20	Wilson	Brit. bk	549	Melchers & Co	
Kenton	Oct. 26	Colvin	Brit. bk	666	Wieler & Co	
Lord of the Isles	Oct. 19	J. Watt	Brit. bk	317	Meyer & Co	Takao
Lucky	Oct. 21	Sadershorn	Siam. bk	422	Tack-mee	
Mangerton	Sept. 19	Thompson	Brit. bk	330	Wieler & Co	
Maria	Oct. 21	Touchard	Fren. bk	379	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon
Marie	Sept. 25	Burmeister	Ger. bk	465	Wm. Pustau & Co	
M. Charlotte	Oct. 22	Mékonas	Fren. bk	370	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon
Melbrek	Oct. 15	Pierce	Brit. bk	870	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Cebu
Memnon	Oct. 16	W. Wass	Amr. sh	849	Meyer & Co	
Meteor	Sept. 26	Dinkelberg	Ger. bk	600	Olyphant & Co	New York
Oneida	Oct. 19	Clymo	Brit. sh	2293	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Palestine	Oct. 22	Scowcroft	Brit. bk	598	Melchers & Co	
Peri	Oct. 21	Luhrs	Ger. bk	276	Captain	
Picciola	Oct. 2	Grafe	Ger. bk	238	Siemssen & Co	
P. Fitzpatrick	Oct. 19	Phelan	Amr. bk	582	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
P. Saraphi	Oct. 12	Munchau	Siam. bk	454	Carlowitz & Co	
Presto	Nov. 8	Laidman	Brit. bk	384	Meyer & Co	
Rosa Boettcher	Nov. 8	Schultze	Ger. bk		Wm. Pustau & Co	
R'dlan Castle	Oct. 19	Richards	Brit. bk	599	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Samos	Nov. 8	Bryant	Amr. sch	395	Russell & Co	
San Lorenzo	Oct. 12	M. de Viega	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	Manila
Siamese Crown	Oct. 24	F. Sass	Siam. bk	589	Tack-mee	
Staghound	Oct. 22	Fawcett	Brit. bk	972	Meyer & Co	Manila
Starlight	Sept. 11	W'telbrenner	Siam. bg	239	Kien-tye-loong	
Strathmore	Oct. 22	Hemsworth	Brit. bk	500	D. Lapraik & Co	
St. Ideno	Nov. 8	Durand	Fren. bk	388	Carlowitz & Co	
Sumatra	Sept. 5	Clough	Amr. sh	1090	Russell & Co	
Sydenham	July 12	Millar	Brit. sh	1063	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
The Murray	Oct. 6	Mitchell	Brit. sh	903	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Three Brothers	Oct. 21	Kahlcke	Brit. bk	367	Yee-tye	
Trio	Oct. 13	Westerveld	Dut. bk	263	Siemssen & Co	
T. A. Goddard	Oce. 23	Smith	Amr. bk	682	Chinese	
Undine	Oct. 15	Faulkner	Brit. bk	796	Remedios & Co	Cebu
Woodville	Sept. 5	Nelson	Brit. bk	714	Meyer & Co	London
			RECEIVING VESSELS AND HULKS.			
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	
			CANTON.			
Amoy	Nov. 5	Drewes	Brit. str	114	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Powan	—		Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
			MACAO.			
			IN PORT ON 6TH NOVEMBER, 1877.			
Spark	—	Hoyland	Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tojo	—	Amaral	Port. g-b.	400		
			SWATOW.			
			IN PORT ON 7TH NOVEMBER, 1877.			
A. Newton	Oct. 12	Newton	Brit. bk	308	Ed. Vincent & Co	Bangkok
Condor	Oct. 27	Steffens	Ger. bk	334	Diroks & Co	
Friedrich	Oct. 16	Wulff	Ger. bk	594	Diroks & Co	Singapore
M. Selahau	Oct. 27	Gartensberg	Dan. bk	447	Dircs & Co	
Oceania	Oct. 27	Firth	Brit. bk	320	Ed. Vincent & Co	
			AMOY.			
			IN PORT ON 6TH NOVEMBER, 1877.			
Banian	Oct. 15	Grander	Brit. sh	760	Russell & Co	
Bessie Morris	Sept. 24	J. Prance	Brit. bk	486	Tait & Co	
Denbighshire	Oct. 21	Williams	Brit. bk	483	Elles & Co	
J. Friedrich	Oct. 25	Kroncke	Ger. bk	245	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Iris	Oct. 28	Taylor	Brit. sch	216	Elles & Co	
J. & Willem	Aug. 11	Hontkooper	Dut. bk	432	Pasedag & Co	Swatow
Leonore	Oct. 27	Crichton	Brit. bg	250	Boyd & Co	Takao

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
			AMOY.			
Osaka	Oct. 13	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	527	Pasedag & Co	
Rebecca	Oct. 27	Thomson	Ger. bk	256	Pasedag & Co	Taiwanfoo
Syringa	Aug. 25	Partridge	Brit. sch	212	Boyd & Co	
			FOOCHOW.			
			IN PORT ON 4TH NOVEMBER, 1877.			
China	Oct. 28	Ocean	Ger. sch	208	Chinese	
Jerusalem	Oct. 24	Breach	Brit. bk	901	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
W. Minstrel	Oct. 26	Soverwright	Brit. bk	361	Adamson, Bell & Co	Colonies
			SHANGHAI.			
			IN PORT ON 2ND NOVEMBER, 1877.			
Aleppo	Oct. 17	Falconer	Brit. bk	665	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Avona	Oct. 20	Hopwood	Brit. bk	690	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Birchvale	Oct. 29	Garrett	Brit. bk	622	Wm. Meyerink	
C. of Abercorn	Oct. 13	Scale	Brit. bk	569	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Corea	Oct. 29	Adams	Brit. bk	581	Wm. Meyerink	
Coringa	Oct. 16	Josslyn	Amr. bk	777	Siemssen & Co	
Corina	Oct. 17	Muir	Brit. bk	820	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Coriolanus	Aug. 6	Cawse	Brit. sh	1045	Reid, Evans & Co	London
Dilpussund	Oct. 20	Kelly	Brit. bk	624	Russell & Co	
D. of Abercorn	Aug. 17	Binnie	Brit. sh	1049	Wm. Meyerink	
Ed. Barrow	Sept. 12	Flynn	Brit. bk	953	Melchers & Co	
Foochow	Aug. 18	Hochreuter	Siam. bg	300	T. W. Song	
Goodell	Oct. 9	French	Amr. bk	840	Frazar & Co	
Halloween	Sept. 29	Fowler	Brit. sh	610	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Hawkesbury	Oct. 30	Carrasco	Brit. sh	1112	Russell & Co	
Hermann	Oct. 20	Pens	Ger. bk	453	Olyphant & Co	
J. S. Stones	Oct. 13	Weston	Amr. bk	710	Master	
Jubane	Oct. 29	Oestmann	Ger. sch	187	C. & J. Trading Co	
Lunan	Oct. 26	Whitton	Brit. bg	216	Morris & Co	
Siam	Aug. 23	Olsen	Siam. bk	226	T. W. Song	
Silver Eagle	Oct. 21	Richard	Brit. bk		Order	
Sir Lancelot	Aug. 8	Hepburn	Brit. sh	886	Blain & Co	New York
Tailee	Oct. 27	Stosel	Ger. bk	255	Alfred Dent & Co	
			CHEFOO.			
			IN PORT ON 19TH OCTOBER, 1877.			
Hermann	Sept. 23	Lembke	Ger. bk	213	Crasemann & Hagen	
Minatitlan	Oct. 11	Edwards	Brit. bg	219	Cornabé & Co	
Morning Star	Sept. 13	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	570	Cornabé & Co	
Presto	Oct. 12	Laidman	Brit. bk	384	Cornabé & Co	
Rapid	Sept. 8	Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Rebecca	Sept. 22	Thomsen	Ger. bg	256	Crasemann & Hagen	
Uzziah	Oct. 12	Harnden	Brit. sch	219	Cornabé & Co	
			YOKOHAMA.			
			IN PORT ON 2ND NOVEMBER, 1877.			
Almatia	Oct. 17	Blanchard	Amr. sch	378	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co	
A. W. Weston	Oct. 19	Win or	Amr. bk	740	Ed. Fischer & Co	
Christine	Aug. 26	Weldfang	Ger. bk	540	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Clifton	Sept. 14	Graham	Brit. bk	351	E. Moulron	
Cremona	Aug. 17	Gove	Amr. bk	608	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Etta Loring	June 29	Loring	Amr. bk	717	Isaacs Bros.	
Friedrich	Oct. 21	Hoyer	Ger. sch	295	Kingdon, Schwabe	
G. W. Wapius	Oct. 16	Diedriechsen	Ger. sh	538	Walsh, Hall & Co	
J. A. Brown	Oct. 23	Nickersen	Amr. sch	143	Cornes & Co	
K. of Sweden	Oct. 20	Smith	Brit. bk	787	Gutschow & Co	
Lotte	Oct. 26	Haskerl	Ger. sch	25	Captain	
Otsego	July 10	Cook	Amr. sch	42	Captain	
Parmenio	Sept. 7	Abbott	Brit. bk	369	Order	
Tori	Oct. 21	Williams	Brit. sch	52	Captain	
W. Mudgett	Oct. 13	Dickie	Amr. bk	875	Walsh, Hall & Co	
			MANILA.			
			IN PORT ON 3RD NOVEMBER, 1877.			
Berwickshire	Aug. 22		Brit. bk		L. Eugstor & Co	
Bianca Partica	Oct. 2		Ital. bk	666	Order	
Chica	Sept. 7		Span. bk	1174	Order	
Conchita	Sept. 27		Span. bk	443	Order	
Era	July 26		Swed. bk	572	Macleod, Pickford & Co	
Remus	Sept. 7		Brit. bk	736	Order	
Riestra	Sept. 28		Span. sch	229	Order	
Rita	—		Span. bk	540	Order	
Roodee	May 9		Brit. bk	1038	Inchausti & Co	
Scindia	Sept. 13	Lightbody	Brit. bk	876	Order	
Southminster	July 31		Brit. sh	1248	Findlay, Rich'son & Co	
S. of the West	—		Amr. bk	1191	Order	
Swallow	Sept. 6		Amr. sh	1239	Order	
Zamora	Sept. 6	Elmstone	Brit. sh	1180	Order	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Audacious	double-screw frigate	14	800	Captain F. Durrant	Hongkong
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain Hotham	Singapore
Curlew	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	En route to H.K.
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	En route to H.K.
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. John Bruce	En route to H.K.
Frolic	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Shanghai
Growler	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	En route to H.K.
Hart	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. R. Evans	Singapore
Hornet	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. J. S. Eaton	Hankow
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain Poland	Shanghai
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. Theobald	Kobe
Lapwing	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Nagasaki
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane	Chinkiang
Magpie	double-screw gun-vessel	3	—	Com. W. M. Lang	Amoy
Meanee	military hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Yokohama
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. W. Carey	Hongkong
Mosquito	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Singapore
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier	Shanghai
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Chefoo
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Passage to H'kong
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Com. P. Aldrich	Yokohama
Thistle	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. R. S. Hunt	Ningpo
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle dispatch boat	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	NATION.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.
C. Colombo	Italian corvette	—	—	Canovaro
Le Hugon	French frigate	—	—	M. Galache

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS.	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Godail	Tong-king gulf
Chee-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20		
Chên-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Stowert	Swatow
Chên-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	20	Collins	Macao
Cheung-wan						West Coast
Ching-on	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	Chung-wing-fai	
Tching-sing	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	Bessard	Pak-hoi
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	6	160	60	d'Longueville	West Coast
Tching-tung	Revenue cruiser	2	160	40	Salt Commissioner	West Coast Ports
Pong-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	600	120	Fry	
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Bogue Forts
Sen-chi	Revenue cruiser	5	180	60	Wade	Chung-chow
Sui-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	Calder	Hai-ling-shan
Li-shê	Revenue cruiser	4	80	20	McLeish	Canton River
Tsing-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by F. CHATTERTON WILCOX, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.